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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON LETTER of the *Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertizer* for September last thus begins: "It would be difficult to put into fewer and more striking words the full meaning of the calamity now desolating Southern India, or the duty enforced on the Government of India, than those used in a letter dated 24th August from Six Mangal Das Natub Doi in which he says." Gentle reader, who is this "Six Mangal Das Natub Doi?" He is none other than Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai! So much for fame.

A SCHEME is at present under consideration of the English Treasury for the issue of "Post Office Notes," which are expected to be received by the public with the same confidence as, and to a much greater extent than, the time-honoured Bank of England note. They are to be for fixed sums of from 2s 6d. upwards to a pound, a penny or twopence being charged for commission as the case may be. They may be cashed at any Money Order Office in the kingdom, on presentation merely, by endorsement of "bearer" (otherwise "anybody"), and in point of fact become as useful for transmission by post as postage stamps are. The note will contain this note. "The holder of this note may fill in the name of the person to whom and of the money order at which he wishes the amount to be paid, and the person so named must sign his name at the back hereof. If the blanks be not filled up, the amount will be paid to the signature of the bearer at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom. After once paying this note by whomsoever presented, the Postmaster General will not be liable for any further claim."

LONDON IN THE LAST CENTURY.—London, 100 years ago, contained a population of under 650,000 persons, or two and a half millions less than it contained at the last census in 1871! Its size in 1777 may be judged when it is stated that on the west beyond Hyde Park it was all open fields, Park-lane was known as Tyburn-lane, which led to the road to Uxbridge and the Edgware roads, the west side of which was merely open country, as was also the ground north of Manchester-square and Baker-street.

A NUMBER of statues symbolical of the various countries represented at the Exhibition of 1878 are being executed by different French artists of note for the decoration of the facade of the place of the Champ de-Mars. There are to be altogether as many as twenty-one figures, each costing 4,000fr.

IT IS stated that a committee has been formed, of which Lord Lawrence is the chairman, for the purpose of collecting funds to establish two annual prizes—one of a religious, the other of a secular character—to be competed for by natives of the Punjab, in memory of the late Major-General Lake, R.E., C.S.I.

A SELF-ACTING PUNKAH has been invented, the motion of which is derived from a small Rider's engine driven by hot air. The strokes of the apparatus can be maintained automatically steady day in and day out, the furnace burning any kind of fuel, and needing attention, perhaps, once an hour. The breeze obtained is said to be most refreshing; the motion, transmitted by a wooden eccentric and a couple of light cranks, from a distance of perhaps 30 feet, is given noiselessly, and this simple but ingenious adaptation of a half-horse power engine to its purpose, seems to be full of promise for the effective cooling of Indian hospitals, sanatoria, and barracks.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Alonzo Money, member of the Board of Revenue, has accepted the appointment that had been offered to Sir Henry Norman in Egypt. The Khedive's country is fast becoming Anglo-Indian. In Mr. Money Bengal loses a very able, genial, and kind-hearted officer. During the Sepoy Mutiny Mr. Money greatly distinguished himself at Arrah. Lady Canning dubbed him "Alonzo the Brave."

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

ANOTHER INSTANCE of Kleptomania. A foreign lady of the highest rank was caught by the Baroness Alphonse Rothschild in the act of stealing a valuable card-case from a cabinet in a drawing-room of the Hotel de Rothschild in the Rue St. Florentin. Other objects having been missed, and their disappearance coinciding with visits of the foreign lady, a search was made in her mansion near the church of St. Philippe du Roule. On their discovery, the kleptomaniac was taken before a police commissary. She cried a good deal, but pleaded that she "could not help herself." The temptation to pilfer was stronger than her power to resist. The *charge d' affaires*, acting on behalf of the ambassador of a great Power, saw the Minister of Justice and entreated him to hush up the disgraceful affair. He has been successful.

RAMPAL SING, an Indian Raja travelling in Europe, says the Paris correspondent of the *Englishman*, has laid his jewels at the feet of Mlle. Marie Heilbronn, the singer. She appeared in a set he gave her at the *Varietes* where the *Cigale* is being performed nightly. Her Indian adorer did not share her box. He watched her the whole evening during the acts from his seat, and followed her between them up and down the *salon*. At her villa in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice he is to give an Indian feast. Powers and principalities are invited and expected to it. Mlle Heilbronn is the lyric star of the season. She is a young and very fine looking Jewess. Her voice, a clear flexible soprano of unusual sustaining power, is susceptible of expressing the most delicate shades of feeling, and is allied with dramatic genius enhanced by a dramatic physique. Mlle. Heilbronn is, indeed, a queen of song.

A MEMBER of the Vaishnava sect writes to the *Samachar* in laudatory terms of a piece of reform introduced by the Maharaj Jovunlaljee, by which the old system of worshippers of both sexes being promiscuously thrown together, has been done away with in at least one Hindu temple in Bombay. The separation of the sexes ought to be observed in all Hindu temples, which is unfortunately not the case now.

THE MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE have voted thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor, London, in the following terms: "On the approaching close of the tenure of your high office, we respectfully desire to express on behalf of the people of Southern India the deep and warm gratitude which is felt amongst all races and creeds for your Lordship's active benevolence, and for your great and successful exertions in promoting the munificent sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the suffering famine-stricken population in India." The stream of English charity, which has flown in at the instance of Sir Thomas White, is a noble monument of his generous zeal.

THE TRADE and navigation returns of British India for the first six months of the current financial year show that, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 19,24,48,545 as against Rs. 16,77,80,554, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 34,24,75,379, as against Rs. 29,60,37,270. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 7,56,23,127, as against Rs. 4,02,75,959, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,17,76,700, against Rs. 2,61,03,401. The gross amount of import duty collected was, Rs 2,24,44,822, as against Rs. 1,98,95,436, and of export duty Rs. 18,73,912, as against Rs. 23,01,513.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *East* makes the following pertinent remarks upon the administration of the Road Cess Fund in Dacca:

"A lac of Rupees or more has been spent on the Dredger from the Road Cess funds and even now two to three hundred Rs. is being spent every month for its establishment and for what good? It is now more than three years that the Dredger was sent out by the Secretary of State and of what use has it come except to drain a part of the Road Cess funds every month and to give employment to a favoured few? Is it not proper that the public should move that the Secretary of State should be sued for the loss? The Bengal Government has ruled that the official letters of the Road Cess department should not be sent under service postage. In other words the Road Cess funds must pay for the postage. Thus the Government severs all its connection but reserves its right to make purchases for it from England. This is indeed edifying. The Road from Dacca to Manikgunge is being made at a cost of nearly 2 lacs of Rs. and it is said that this sum is to be paid from the Road Cess funds. Is it not entirely an imperial Road, and why, should not the Government bear its expenses? This is certainly no village road. To the villagers it will do more harm than good. It will shut up free drainage and thus bring about epidemics of all sorts."

We fear there are many instances of this kind, but unfortunately nobody reports them.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"In the General Department Notification of the 5th July last Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, was allowed *three months'* privilege leave of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the same date *vide* Deputy Accountant General's notification of the following day (No. 21 published in page 217, part I. of the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th idem.) The Deputy Accountant General's notification No. 45 of the 25th ultimo reports the return of Mr. Ridsdale, C.S. to duty on the 22nd idem. But part V page 672-3 of the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th October 1877, contains the weekly *Price Current* of the Province *signed by Mr. Secretary Ridsdale, dated Shillong the 3rd October* 1877, on which date he must have been in company with Mr. Foreign Secretary Aitcheson sailing for Bombay *en route* to Shillong. In fact *I saw him pass through Rungpur on the 17th October* 1877. Do not the facts disclosed above amount to judging the *Naksa*? Was not Surendranath equally guilty?"

DENGUE fever has broken out in North Arcot. Madras had almost been exempt from this fever since it raged in 1872.

A FIELD FORCE, consisting of 2,100 men belonging to the Frontier Force and the Guide Regiment from Mardan and the Gurkhas from Abbottabad, entered the Jowaki country, on the morning of the 29th ulto., in three columns by Shadipore and Sheikh Alladad from the side of the Indus; from Gambat on the Kushalgarh road, and from the direction of Kohat. A Native Regiment from Fallagang supported the advance by having been moved to the Indus, and the Kohat garrison had further been strengthened, while the Peshwar garrison acted on the Peshawar side by guarding the plains below the Hasen Khel country, garrisoning Fort Mackeson, Shomohatta and Cheena. The intention of the troops is to take up a strong position of military blockade on an inner line within Jowaki territory from their principal villages of Turki and Panja which will be occupied, the force making such advance into the Jowaki country to the north as may be found necessary. The British troops will not leave Jowaki territory until the tribes have unconditionally submitted and accepted the terms which had been fixed after communication with the Government of India, and which comprise—the restitution of stolen property; a fine which will be estimated on the value of the damage done in the raids, murders, and woundings committed by them; the surrender of all British fire-arms and the occupation of their principal town, Jammu, with the destruction of all the forts in the neighbouring villages. Hostages will further be demanded for good behaviour. The surrender of the principal maliks and the leaders of the attack on the late Infantry Camp at Shahkot will be demanded, and the Jowaki country will be mapped and surveyed and a military road made through it.

IT IS STATED that "a majority of the United States Congressional Committee which has been investigating the currency question have reported to the Senate in favour of the full restoration of the double standard, gold and silver, and the unlimited coinage of both." They further recommend, as if to leave no doubt of their real aims, that the Government should have the right of paying bonds in gold or silver, and believe that a resumption of specie payments will be impracticable unless the double standard is restored.

THE TALUKDARS of Oudh lately met to re-organize their Association. We are requested to publish the following account of the meeting:

"All the members of the Committee are well aware of the irregular ways in which the proceedings of the Association are now carried on, and therefore it is hardly necessary for me to enter into the details of the disadvantages that have resulted from them. Now it is necessary that some steps be taken for the future improvement of affairs.

The motion was seconded by Raja Ajeta Sing and Moonshe Fuzul Rasool Bahadoor, and it was unanimously resolved by the members present that the powers and functions of the former Vice President of the Association after having been revoked, be transferred to and united with those of the President, that is, the powers of both the appointments be vested in the Honorable Maharaja Sir Digbejoy Sing Bahadoor K.C.S.I. the President of the British Indian Association, who considering both the appointments as combined into one, will please to propose with the assistance of other members and with all possible diligence such measures as he thinks best for the benefit of the Association and the removal of prevailing defects.

The Maharaja accepted the proposal of the Committee and said that it would be proper if Rana Shunker Bux Sing Bahadoor be appointed the Vice-President of the Association. The proposal was seconded by all the members, and it was unanimously resolved that Rana Shunker Bux sing Bahadoor be appointed Vice-President in place of the former Vice-President, Raja Ammeer Hossain Khan Bahadoor.

After this Moonshee Fazal Rasool said that a copy of these proceedings be sent through the Secretary of the British Indian Association, to Captain G. E. Erskine for the kind perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner of Oudh; that these proceedings be published both in the English and Oordoo newspapers for the information of all the Talukdars, so that in future they may direct all their communications to Rana Saheb as the Vice-President of the Association, and that a copy of proceedings with a letter of the Secretary be sent to every member of the Association.

It was also unanimously resolved that the letters relating to the Secretaryship of the Association which were previously addressed to Kowar Harnam Singh Saheb, manager of the Kupparthalla Estates, be considered as void, for the steps taken were, in the opinion of the Committee, unsatisfactory and in contravention of the rules of the British Indian Association. The discharge of the functions of the Secretaryship should continue as heretofore."

We are sorry to notice that Raja Ameer Hossein holds himself aloof from this movement. He is we believe one of the most intelligent and enlightened talukdars of Oudh.

THE POONA SURVAJANIK SABHA applied to Sir Richard Temple for an elective Municipality for the city of Poona. His Excellency returned the following reply:

Gentlemen.—I have listened with great interest to the very able statement which has just been read, and I heartily wish that it were in my power to give you a favourable reply. But I am sorry that it is at present my duty to tell you frankly that I can give you no further answer than that which has been given by the Government of my predecessor Sir Philip Wodehouse, namely that some further time must be allowed to lapse before the privilege of the elective franchise to the Municipality of Poona can be granted. At the present time certain complications arise in this matter by reason of the proximity of the cantonment to the City with its extensive bazars. We have to remember that whatever may apply to the city will have ultimately to be applied to the Cantonment. However as a stranger in this Presidency I am bound to consult my constitutional advisers, and especially the local authorities such as your Revenue Commissioner and your District Magistrate. I am sorry to tell you that at present the prevalent opinion in regard to this matter is so adverse as to preclude my proposing just now to grant the elective franchise to your Municipality. At the same time it is their desire and also the desire of the Government that the Municipal Commissioners of this city should represent as much as possible the various classes of the Native Community and it is believed that at present this representation is tolerably complete. If there are defects in it, we shall be glad to appoint such gentlemen as may adequately represent any class who may still remain unrepresented. I beg you will consider that my present reply is not to be regarded as a final or a definite refusal. In common with my colleagues and advisers, I recognise all the various improvements which are set forth in the Memorial that has now been read, and we earnestly hope that you will in respect of public spirit and Municipal zeal for the promotion of moral and material improvement worthily sustain the position which you justly claim for so great an ancient and important a city as Poona, and if hereafter your zeal and public spirit in this respect shall prove satisfactory to the Local authorities, and enable them to recommend the concession of the elective franchise to this city, then no body will feel more rejoiced than myself. In that case I should be happy to see Poona following in the path which has been so successfully trodden by the citizens of Bombay, and which I am sanguine that the citizens of Calcutta will tread also.

We believe Poona is equally advanced as Bombay, and if the latter is thought fit for an elective Municipality, why the former should go without it? Who are the "real authorities," to whom Sir Richard refers? Is not the Governor the fountain of all authority in the Presidency?

THURSDAY 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE MORTUARY returns from the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of September last give the total deaths at 1,322; of the deceased 859 were Hindus, 435 Mahomedans and 28 Christians. The deaths were from cholera 162, fever 628, bowel complaints 187, and the rest from other causes. The ratio of deaths per 1000 of population per annum was 61-69.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to a review of a new work entitled "It is Unveiled" by Madame Blanatsky, which has appeared in the *New York Herald*. We have been requested to reproduce it, but we can make room for the following extract only:

"Isis" everywhere asserts the antiquity of the older peoples and doctrines. Many efforts have been made to show the laws of Manu and the Aryan conquest of Hindostan to be almost within the confines of modern history. The Mahabharata and Ramayana have been declared post-Christian. But farther knowledge of the Hindoo methods of recording time is disapproving that evolution as well as emanation and even the positive and molecular philosophies were taught beside the Himalayas. Telegraphs, and even telephones, seem to have been older than history. "Seventy thousand years of experience" in an indefinite number of cycles are cited in demonstration. But the book is not all dry logic or tedious philosopheme. The author is too true to the laws of her sex not to be sprightly or vivacious, and even capable of stinging invective. She outdoes the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in marvellous story; and, while denying super-natural miracles she does not hesitate to relate occurrences that surpass the capacity of faith usually possessed by mankind. Like Parcelsus and Paracelsus, she peoples the mid air with spiritual existences, elemental and elementary, good, bad and indifferent. They can be evoked by music and peculiar vapors, and then make to reveal secrets or run on errands. Magic and necromancy are no fictions. There have been, there now are men who can "conjure down the moon." It is no impossibility to manufacture gold, as Raymond Lully did for Edward III. Roger Bacon disclosed spiritual scenes to human view. These are common matters in Oriental countries, and the madam describes several which she herself witnessed. However sceptical we may be in many respects she is confident and sincere. From God the Universal Mind to Nirvana, the final bliss, there is no marvel that she does not believe. Vampires, the dead or cataleptic absorbing vitality from the living, the virtue of fresh-spilt blood to attract spirits, the possibility of reincarnation and of losing the soul-life as depicted by Bulwer-Lytton, the power of inflicting mortal injury by cutting out the bowels and then healing the hurt by the mysterious Akasa, the prolonging of life for centuries, are a few of the topics introduced and illustrated as actual facts. One who reads the book carefully through ought to know everything of the marvellous and mystical, except, perhaps, the passwords."

MR. G. A. STACK, professor, Dacca College, takes charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Webb in additon to his present duties. This appointment suggests two inferences—either the professorial work of Mr. Stack is very light or that the office of Inspector is a sinecure. In either case the two offices should not be again separated. But our impression is that both the offices require the whole time of the incumbents thereof, and the present move is a make-shift, the drift of which we do not understand. Would it not have been economical to have appointed a native to the post of Inspector?

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council has ruled that a person proceeding from one non-gazetted appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance, unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been decided that, "after thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an officer shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office. Provided that, if such an officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' includes an officiating appointment."

THE FOLLOWING statement shows the amount of subscriptions received by the Madras Famine Committee:

		£	Rs.
ENGLAND.			
Mansion House Fund	...	446,000	49,73,605
Lancashire Fund	...	77,750	8,77,482
SCOTLAND.	£		
Edinburgh	... 15,000		
Glasgow	.. 17,537		
Greenock, &c.	... 1,700	34,237	3,85,032
AUSTRALIA.			
Melbourne	... 6,000		
Sydney	... 5,000		
Adelaide	.. 2,000		
New Zeland	... 400	13,400	1,49,280
MAURITIUS.			
Government Grant	..		20,000
INDIA (INCLUDING CEYLON AND BURMA.)			
Subscriptions from all local sources	...		2,09,009
Balance of Bengal Famine Fund invested in 4 per cent. paper	...		20,300
		£5,71,387	66,39,708

The difference in exchange it will be observed has benefited the Fund to the extent of about 9 lacs of rupees. Up to the 10th of November the Relief Committee had disbursed Rs. 28,86,174.

A NATIVE SOUCAR of Madras lately died leaving a large fortune to his nephew, who celebrated his shrad by distributing alms to the poor on the following magnificent scale:

To every child above three months, Re. 1.
To every male above 7 years, some Rs. 2, and others half sovereign pieces.
To every married young woman, a half sovereign.
To every unmarried young woman, Re. 1.
Widows, Rs. 2 each.

The recipients of this charity were all Brahmins, and numbered about 4,000.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

BABU RADHANATH ROY, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, is appointed to be Joint Inspector of Schools in Orissa. We hear he will be allowed a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. This appointment is looked upon in the Education Department as a job traceable to Mr. Beames, the Officiating Commissioner.

THE last attempt at municipal government at Simla not having proved successful, the municipality is again to be remodelled, the three non-official members retiring, and the Secretary returning to military duty. Put an autocrat at Simla.

A SPECIAL TELEGRAM from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 19th October says: "A remarkable trial is to begin at St. Petersburg on the 30th inst. The persons accused number no fewer than 196. The charge is one of promoting the spread of revolutionary principles. The prosecution, conducted by the State, proposes to produce 472 witnesses. One hundred and fifty witnesses are announced on the part of the defence. The proceedings will be made as private as possible. The court has selected one of the smallest rooms devoted to the hearing of cases, on purpose."

ACCORDING to the Madras papers, on the appointment of Mr Gordon as Guardian of the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. H. T. Prinsep is likely to be re-appointed Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Prinsep deserves promotion, but we feel persuaded he will not be long kept off from the High Court, which his accession will strengthen.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Mr. M. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction in the North Western Provinces, will shortly retire upon a special pension, and that Mr. Griffiths, who had acted for him previously, will succeed him. Mr. Griffiths is a good scholar and an able officer, but has he much energy left in him?

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for September has an article on "Christianity in India" by "One long resident in India." The writer has come to the following conclusions: "Among the native population Christianity has made no progress. There are no converts. The gospel has been reached far and wide, but it has met with no acceptance, nor, save to the missionary mind which hopes against hope, are there any indications that it will do so, rather the contrary. The present failure of the missionaries is indisputable." This is too true.

ENGLAND is divided on the present war question, according to good authority, somewhat in this way: for the Turks are the most of the landed aristocracy, the Anglican clergy, the Roman Catholics and the Jews; for the Russians, are the Dissenters, the Ritualists, Mr Gladstone's wing of the Liberal party, and the more intelligent of the working men; most of the people in the north of the England and in Scotland are for Russia, while most of the people in the south of England and Ireland are for Turkey.

THE EARL of Shaftesbury in a speech addressed to a Young Men's Christian Association in Glasgow, made some curious revelations of an autobiographical character. "In early life," he said, "I was passionately devoted to science, so much so that I was almost disposed to pursue science to the exclusion of every thing else. It passed away, and I betook myself to literature, hoping that I should not only equal but rival many in mental accomplishments. Other things were before me, and other things passed away, because, do what I would, I was called to another career. And now I find myself, at the end of a long life, not a philosopher, nor an author, but simply an old man who has endeavoured to do his duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him." But what would have been Exeter Hall without Shaftesbury?

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

SOME NATIVE STUDENTS have started a Swimming and Rowing Club under the presidency of Babu Monmotho Mullick, Barrister-at-law. This is a move in the right direction, but we hope the institution will not die out as soon as the charm of novelty wears away.

IT IS NO LONGER a secret that Tek Chand Thakur is Babu Peary Chand Mitter, and under that *sobriquet* he wrote the following Bengali works:

1. Alaler Ghorer Doolal the first novel in Bengal very favorably reviewed by Mr. Beames and other writers. The Revd. J. Long called the author "Dickens of Bengal.
2. Mad Khya Baidjaya, jat thakar ki upay, a satirical and moral work on drinking and caste.
3. Ramaranjika specially intended for the Hindu females.
4. Jutkinchit a treatise on religion.
5. Gitankura (Hymns.)
6. Avadi a spiritual novel showing the supremacy of the soul and in his own name Kreshipata or Agricultural readings for the Agri-Horticultural society.

Of the above works Ramaranjika is intended for the use of female schools. Dr. K. M. Banerjee in a letter to the author says, "it has all the characteristics of your chaste style, long experience, and familiar knowledge of the mental state of our community."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has the following remarks on the modern tendency of English Society:

The shocking spectacle presented in court of women sitting smirking and amused at a trial which under any circumstances could not fail to be painful to any one with the slightest feelings of humanity and who were not ashamed, as one of the reporters mentions to use their opera-glasses freely, and to support exhausted nature with foaming glasses of champagne, which were actually consumed in open court at luncheon time, also confirms the impression that society is being seriously corrupted in its healthy instructions by indulgence in this sort of brutal excitement.

We commend the above to our go-ahead countrymen.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Bruce Lane will not return to India. He was an able officer and excellent man. Mr. Maclean, who has been officiating for him as Collector of Customs, becomes *pucka*. He is a lucky man. It is said, we hope we have been misinformed, that somehow or other he is not popular with the merchants.

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THE JULY NUMBER of the *Fortnightly Review* contains an article on Lord Salisbury's new system of Indian Civil Service competition from the pen of the Right Hon'ble Lyon Playfair M P. According to Dr. Playfair, the first effect of the change is "to sow the seeds of corruption at an earlier age, for the youths must come to London for a special training, or course of cramming two or three years earlier, and before they have acquired habits of self-control," the second, "that it practically destroys the co-operation of the Scotch and Irish Universities in favour of a monopoly of the English Universities, and practically of Oxford alone," and the third, that "the poor in Scotland will in future be shut out by the rich in England." The effects of the new system upon the prospects of Indian youths will be disastrous.

IT IS SAID that Sir Richard Temple contemplates to abolish the Poona College and establish one in its stead at Dharwar. We cannot believe this statement. It is hardly creditable that such a warm advocate of high English education would abolish the long established College at Poona. Will he rob Peter to pay Paul?

WE HAVE received a copy of a Bengali grammar by Babu Jussadanand Sircar. A glance at the book shews how intimate is the connection of Bengali with Sanskrit, and yet the Calcutta University is nursing a secret thought of abolishing the study of Sanskrit!

A GRAND CEREMONY was held at Puttiala for the presentation of the Imperial Banner to His Highness the Maharaja.

THE SON of Pundit Munphool C. S. I. has taken to an English wife.

WE ARE requested to announce that the sale of property *in re* Nolitmohun Das is postponed to the 6th proximo.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Annual Report of the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1876. 2. Report on the Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces for 1876-77. 3 Code of Civil Procedure and other Acts by D. E. Cranenburgh, Pleader. Second Edition. 4. The Indian Limitation Act No. XV of 1877 with notes by P. C. Sen. Vakeel and Editor of the "Legal Companion." 5. Historical Romance in Bengali, Part II, second edition, by Ramdas Sen. 6. Byakarun Sunjibuni, a Bengali Grammar, by Jussodanundun Sircar. 7. Ramrunjika, a story in Bengali, by Tek Chand Thakoor. 8. Rutna Gurva, a drama in Bengali, by Chunder Bhoosun Burmon Mujoomdar. 9. Over-population and the Madras Famine, an Essay. 10. Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. II. No. 10 October 1877. 11. Report of the Executive Committee on the Madras Famine, No. 8, November 10, 1877. 12. Report on the Rajputana States by the Governor-General's Agent for 1876.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 9th November.—Canon Titcomb has been nominated Bishop of Rangoon. Ghazi Ahmed Muktar describes the fighting on the 5th instant as an attack on his right wing which was repulsed but that his centre succumbed to the Russian attack. Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is fortifying positions arround Erzeroum.

10*th*.—Ghazi Muktar Pacha has sent a telegraphic despatch to the Porte, stating that, at 4 A.M. yesterday, the Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Azizie. A severly contested engagement ensued, lasting till 2 P.M., and resulting in the Russians being defeated with very heavy loss. The Turks pursued their enemies for two hours, as far as Deveboyun; all the ditches along the route are described as being filled with the Russian dead. At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night at the Guildhall, Earl Beacons field, returning thanks for Her Majesty's Ministers, alluded to the splendid example of national sympathy displayed by the people of England in coming forward, as they had done, for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Southern India. With reference to the Eastern Question, he said that England had never swerved for one moment from her policy of conditional neutrality, and neither the honor nor the interests of England required us to engage in the contest now raging. Our neutrality must, however, cease if British interests are assailed. Events have shewn that the independence of the Ottoman Empire is indisputable. The noble Earl, in conclusion, counselled patience, and he said he hoped soon that England, in concert with the other Powers, would be able to secure the peace and independence of Europe.

11*th*.—The Russians are bombarding Batoum. According to an Official Turkish despatch from Kars the Russians have summoned the Garrison to surrender within twentyfour hours the Turkish Commander however refused and declared that he would resist to the last extremity. Ex-Sultan Murad fifth has been accused of conspiracy and confined in the Palace of Top Capou. Many other arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy. Russian troops are again advancing towards Sillistria.

13*th*.—The Russians have captured Wratza to the north of Orchanie, with a large quantity of stores. The Russian troops have now completely invested Plevna, but the *Daily News* states that the garrison is amply provisioned to resist a five week's seige. According to a Turkish official despatch, the Russian troops are entrenching themselves at Deveboyun. The Russian Government has opened a subscription to a new five per cent. loan for fifteen million poends sterling.

13*th*.—Chefket Pacha has gone to the Schipka Pass whilst Mahomed Pacha and Chakir Pacha have been appointed Joint Commanders of the Turkish Army Corps at Orchanie.

14*th*.—A Russian official despatch has been received respecting the engagement at Azizie, about which Ghazi Muktar Pacha telegraphed on the 9th. It states that on the 8th the Russians at Deveboyun started for Erzeroum, and that being benighted on the way, they missed their destination, and that few only entered Azizie, but retired in the morning with some prisoners on the approach of the Turks. The Russian loss was 632 men. Suleiman Pacha has been transferred from his present command to that of Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Roumelia. Azli Pacha has been appointed Commander of the Turkish forces at Rasgrad.

14*th*.—General Skobeloff has captured Greenhills re-doubt to the east of Plevna. Russian troops have been sent to Berkovetha, it is supposed, to cross the Balkans.

15*th*.—The Russian troops are crossing the Etropol Pass of the Balkans. It is believed at the Russian head-quarters that Osman Pacha is preparing to break through the Russian line around Plevna.

15*th*.—Advices from Constantinople state that Relations between Turkey and Servia are in a most cirtical condition and that war is regarded as imminent.

Paris, 9th November.—Republican deputies have elected a permanent republican committee eighteen of whom have been invested with full powers.

London, 16th November.—The Russians have commenced besieging Erzeroum, and have also established Russian administration in the province of Erzeroum. Azizie was captured by the Russians on the 14th instant, but they were afterwards expelled from the place by the Turks at the point of bayonet.

16*th*.—Ghazi Mukhtar has received reinforcements. Continuous fighting is going on near Kars. The Russian attack has been repulsed. The Turks are massing troops on Sophia and Orchanie.

17*th*.—According to the Russian official despatch from Plevna, the Turks on the night of the 15th instant attacked the positions held by General Skobeloff to the east of the city three times, but in each case the attack was unsuccessful. Rainy weather prevails throughout Bulgaria at present, which much interferes with the operations of the combatants. Advices from Armenia state that snowy weather has set in at Kars.

Paris, 16th November.—The French ministry tendered its resignation to-day, which was accepted by Marshal MacMahon, who, however, requested the Cabinet to retain office provisionally. Moderate constitutionalits have been summoned by the Marshal President to form a new ministry.

Paris, 15th November.—After an animated debate, the Chamber of Deputies have approved the enquiry into electoral abuses by 320 votes against 203. The Duke de Broglie and Gambetta both spoke at some length during the debate.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar* Street.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 22*nd Inst.* next, at 7 P. M

Subject: The Cause of the Intensity, Pitch and Timbre of Sound.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

16*th November* 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, 19, NOVEMBER, 1877.

MILITARY CHARGES.

IMMEDIATELY after the suppression of the Mutiny Lord Canning decided that the military charges of India ought not to exceed £12,500,000 per annum, but now they amount to about sixteen millions and a quarter. What is the cause of this enormous difference? This question was very succinctly put in an amendment before the Commons' Committee on Indian Finance in 1874. The fact is that since India has passed under the direct rule of the Crown, there has been a revolution in her military organisation. The Indian army has been amalgamated with the English army against the unanimous opinion of Indian authorities, as Lord Salisbury says, and this measure has been a fruitful source of expense to India. The numerical strength of regiments of cavalry and infantry, the proportions of ranks, and the numbers of troops and companies composing the regiments, have been several times changed within the last sixteen years; whilst the numbers of cadres, in proportion to the number of privates, have necessarily varied in India with these charges, with great increase of cost. The formation of brigades of artillery, and their location abroad, with their large complement of colonels and field officers, all receiving high pay in India; the varying numbers and strengths of batteries in India, and the promotion of first captains of artillery and engineers, in order to meet the wants of the home service, with the large Indian pay, have borne heavily on the finances of India. The addition made to the pay of the soldiers in 1866 and 1867, as also the permission to soldiers of seven years' service to extend their service, and anticipate the bounty due at the end of 10 years, and the more recent addition to the pay of the soldiers, have all been made for Imperial considerations, but have necessarily increased the Indian expenditure. The strength and number of depots kept up in England to train recruits for the regiments in India, the numbers of recruits and other soldiers consequently kept in these depots, as also the large proportion of higher ranks, and the great extension of the periods of training recruits, have added to the charges on Indian revenues. The several alterations that have taken place in the periods of soldiers' enlistment have necessarily shortened their periods of actual service in India, and have increased the payments of bounties, as well as the expenses connected with the transport of men to and from India. The short period of unexpired service of soldiers sent to India, under the shorter term of enlistment, and the reliefs of regiments with soldiers of short Indian service, have likewise affected the numbers embarking and disembarking. Then up to 1870, the effective strength constantly fell much below the established strength. In 1873 Lord Northbrook's Government pressed upon the Secretary of State the necessity of the revision of the Indian army charges in England on a fair and equitable basis. The scandalous injustice done to India will be at once apparent by a reference to the recruiting charges. Thus under the East India Company the average for 10 years ending 1859 for all arms was £19. 14s. 10 ½d., whereas the recruiting charge since has been as follows:

136*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. for Cavalry.
63*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. for Infantry.
78*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*. for Royal Horse Artillery.
59*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*. for Royal Artillery, mounted.
58*l*. 9*s*. 3*d* for Royal Artillery.

The system under which, Lord Northbrook remarks, recruits were formerly procured at Warley, and that, much resembling it, under which the Guards are at present recruited, illustrate the minimum establishment requisite for the provision of recruits. In both cases the establishment was framed solely for the purposes to be achieved, and in deciding what is the necessary actual cost of a recruit a somewhat similar establishment should alone be included. When establishments are maintained not only for recruiting, but also for the fulfilment of other duties, it is evident that, if the whole expense be charged to recruiting, the cost of the recruit is unduly enhanced, while the cost of the other services is unduly diminished, and when the former charges fall on one Government and the latter on another, it is clear that the incidence of the charge is unequally divided. Under the system of depot battalions, and subsequently of affiliated depots, which existed until the establishment of the depot centre system, the depots, though nominally maintained solely for recruiting purposes, were available for, and actually performed, other general duties. It was the unanimous opinion of the Committees appointed by the India and War Offices to make arrangement for adjusting the charges for effective services of Her Majesty's regiments on the East Indian establishment on the principle of actual charges, that the expenditure incurred for recruiting, that is, for the depots, was in excess of the amount which, if devoted solely to that one purpose, would have produced the same number of recruits. In para. 10 of their first Report, the Joint Committee after stating that the depot and recruiting charges were then in excess of the capitation allowance of 10*l*., remarked, "but the committee have no hesitation in expressing their unanimous opinion that the charge for a recruit, as shown in the War Office return, is susceptible of very great reduction, and that whatever loss has resulted to the Imperial Government must be attributed mainly to the excessive amount of the depot charges." Notwithstanding this expression of opinion the charge against Indian revenues was increased, thus throwing on this country, as the cost of a recruit, the expense of a system which the financial authorities of the War Office had declared to be unnecessarily expensive. In para. 29 of the second Report the committee again refer to the excessive charges. They state, "in concluding their report, the committee would again refer to the heavy expenses of the Indian depots as at present constituted. They are unanimously of

opinion that the present rate of expenditure is too large when compared with that incurred prior to the mutiny in India, and, as shown in their former report, excessive when compared with the charges incurred by the East India Company in the maintenance of the depot at Warley. The committee are therefore of opinion that, without any sacrifice of efficiency, it is practicable to effect a very large reduction in these charges." In the face of this reiterated opinion the charges against India were again increased. The recruiting system has been since revised and the duties to be perfomed at the depot are thus described :

(1.) Training of recruits both for the line and the militia.
(2.) Training of infantry militia.
(3.) Training of rifle volunteer corps.
(4.) Registry, payment, and training of army reserve and enrolled pensioners.
(5.) Recruiting.
(6.) Care of arms and stores of regular and auxiliary forces.
(7.) Military instruction to officers of auxiliary forces.

Referring to these duties Lord Northbrook remarked that "they are of a very varied character, and chiefly for purposes foreign to Indian services, and we consider that only that portion of the establishment which is necessary for the raising and drilling of recruits for India should be charged to India. It cannot now be maintained that the depots of Indian regiments are retained exclusively for Indian purposes, or that the Imperial Government, deriving no advantage from their presence and duties at home, should bear no portion of their cost, and it seems very desirable that the question should be finally settled as to what portion of the expense of the depot establishments under the new system may fairly be assigned to home service generally, and what portion to recruiting purposes alone." Then again, the terms of enlistment have undergone an important change. Formerly recruits were enlisted for long service, and India, when she incurred the expense of raising recruits, had the advantage of their services for many years. Now, while the cost of the recruit has been increased, the term of his service has been diminished. India, therefore, for a larger charge receives a less service; while Great Britain will receive from India, as recruits for the army reserve, young, thoroughly trained, and seasoned soldiers, immediately available for service if required. Lord Northbrook continued :

"It may be argued that the army reserve is equally valuable to the Indian and to the Imperial services, but we do not think that this argument will bear examination. The existence in Great Britain of the army reserve enables her to reduce the strength and cost of the battalions on the home establishment to a minimum, as she can at any moment recruit them from the reserve, while that reserve is too remote to have any such effect on the strength and cost of the Indian battalions. Again if soldiers be recalled from the reserve to replenish a home battalion, its ranks are completed at a comparatively trifling outlay, whereas, if they are recalled for the purpose of reinforcing the Indian establishment, India will be called upon to bear the full charge for the increased strength. Soldiers discharged from Indian service will therefore be of no further value to India, but they will form a highly trained and valuable portion of the home reserves. If the whole cost of their recruitment and training be charged to India, while so valuable a portion of service is devoted to Great Britain, the revenues of India will indirectly be made to contribute towards the military expenditure of Great Britain, a course which would be contrary to law and to the policy of the Imperial Government.

"Under the new system recruits will be trained at the depot three months, when they will be passed into and become part of the home battalion. These recruits will not necessarily proceed to India. In the first Report of General McDougall's Committee, it is proposed that after their training recruits shall be drafted from the depot into, and form the lower stratum of, the home battalion, and the supplies of men required to feed the foreign battalion shall be drawn off from the upper stratum of the home battalion.

Under these circumstances, it is not evident why India should pay for the training of recruits beyond the period of three months, when their depot training ceases, and they join the home battalion. The arrangement under which recruits will swell the ranks of the home battalion, while older soldiers will be sent to India, will in itself be advantageous to the Home Exchequer and disadvantageous to India, inasmuch as India will bear the cost of training a man who has, say five years and nine months to serve with the colours, and receive one who may have only four or five years to serve, and will thus bear the maximum charge for training a soldier, and get the minimum amount of service from him. Great Britain, on the other hand, for the cost of training one recruit, will obtain the full service of one man and a portion of the service of another, making in all more than the full period of service of one man, without incurring any extra expense for establishment to train the recruit who replaces the older soldier in the home battalion.

"It is true that India has the advantage of getting a more highly trained recruit than she gives; but this, as stated in the preceding paragraph, entails no extra expense on the home Government, and is counterbalanced by the increased service obtained. We, therefore, cannot admit that India should bear a greater charge for its recruits than is incurred for the full period they are required to remain at the depot, and the period of seven months should, in our opinion, be reduced to the period of actual training at the depot."

The next item requiring remark is that for marching money and cost of conveyance of recruits, 16 per cent. on pay. The average number of recruits annually raised from 1865 to 1870 would appear to have been about 15,000. The average amount voted for marching money and conveyance of recruits was 11,366*l.*, being about 15*s.* 6*d.* per recruit, while the charges made against India for the service are—

	£. s. d.
For Cavalry	3 8 11
For infantry	1 19 9

Thus India was deliberately sacrificed to the exigencies of the imperial exchequer at every step.

The Secretary of State vigorously represented the interests of India to the War Department, but as usual without much success. In 1874 Lord Salisbury was examined by the Commons' Committee on this subject. We transcribe below some of the answers returned by his Lordship to certain questions put by Mr. Fawcett :

"Frequent reference has been made to the correspondence that has taken place between the India Office and the War Office in reference to certain military charges. The last letter in that correspondence is signed by Sir Lewis Mallet, and is a document sent on in April this year, for which your Lordship is responsible?—Yes, no doubt.

"That letter encloses a document from Lord Northbrook on the same subject?—Yes, I see it does."

And the whole tenour of that despatch is, in the first place, to show that you generally agree with Lord Northbrook's views on that particular subject?—Yes.

"You refer in that despatch (and Lord Northbrook does the same) to many charges which you think have been and are improperly borne by India?—Yes"

But then, as many of these charges have been in operation for a good many years, and India has, according to your own showing, unjustly to bear them, it really comes to this, does it not, that if an unjust charge is pressed with sufficient pertinacity upon her she has no power in the matter except one of protest?—Well, "unjust" is perhaps rather a strong word. Some of these charges, undoubtedly, ought rather to be borne by the Imperial Government; but, of course, with succeeding administrations different opinions prevail; and I cannot answer for it that the Duke of Argyll, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lord Ripon, and Sir Charles Wood all held the same opinions."

"I should be sorry to use any expression which is too strong; but there are very much stronger expressions in that correspondence than simply "unjust" "unjust" is, on more than one occasion, preceded by a very strong adverb?—I am afraid there is no doubt of that."

"Then it comes to this simply, without saying whether any one is justified or not in doing it, that throughout the existence of an administration the Secretary of State for India is aware that India is being unjustly charged: that he protests and protests, again and again; that the thing goes on, and apparently no remedy can possibly be obtained for India unless the Secretary of State is prepared to take up this line, and say, "I will not submit to it any longer; I will resign"?—It is hardly so strong as that because the Secretary of State if his Council goes with him, can always pass a resolution that such and such a payment is not to be made; but, of course, any Minister shrink from such a course, because it stops the machine."

"You have these alternatives; you must either stop the machine, or you must resign, or you must go on tacitly submitting to what you consider to be an injustice?—Well, I should accept that statement, barring the word "tacitly"; I should go on submitting with loud remonstrance."

"Taking existing facts, what has occurred is, that the Secretary of State has gone on submitting with these loud remonstrances. It is difficult to conceive I think, of stronger remonstrances written by one member of the Government to another member of the Government than are contained in that correspondence?—Well, I would not venture certainly to write any stronger myself."

"Then what I understand your Lordship to mean is this, that, after all, the great security for India to obtain financial justice is this, that India should have a Secretary of State who should do all in his power to secure her justice, and that he should out of doors be supported by the public opinion of the English people, and by the sympathy of the House of Commons; that that is his great strength after all?"—"That is undoubtedly his great strength; and if the House of Commons will keep a sufficiently sharp eye over these matters, I do not imagine that there is any serious danger of India being oppressed; but there is a constant tendency, of course, on the part of the departments at home, which have such enormous inducements to save, to get money where it may be had without resistance or difficulty."

But we hope it is hoping against hope. How many members are there in Parliament, who study Indian questions and care for Indian interests?

INDIA SACRIFICED TO ENGLAND!

THE remonstrances addressed by the India Office to the War Office regarding the excessive home charges of the Indian army, to which we have adverted above, called forth the following astounding announcement from the War Minister :

But Mr. Cardwell regrets that he is unable to concur in the conclusions arrived at by his Grace the Duke of Argyll, as Mr. Cardwell is clearly of opinion that the cost to this country of supplying British soldiers to maintain the establishment of European troops in India is by no means represented by the disbursements made on the several individual soldiers or recruits drafted to India.

It is the policy of the Indian Government to keep the numbers of the European troops serving in that country at the lowest strength consistent with the safety of the Indian Empire in time of peace; while the troops in Great Britain or in her colonies serve as reserves to which the Government of India looks for reinforcements of troops in the case of any emergency and it is only through the existence of these available reserves that Indian revenues are spared the vast expense that would arise were the troops in India always maintained at their maximum instead of their minimum requirements.

The maintenance, therefore, of these available reserves forms, in Mr. Cardwell's opinion, an important item in the actual disbursements out of British revenues, for repayment of which Indian revenues are directly liable; and whatever may be the strength or organisation of the British army as determined by Her Majesty's Government to be most conducive to the maintenance of the constant efficiency of the troops, the Government of India is directly interested in the keeping up of that strength and that organisation, as involving the question, so important that Government, whether the reserves on which it depends for the immediate conversion of the peace establishment in India to a war establishment in case of emergency are at all times available to be drawn upon at any, the shortest, notice.

Moreover, Mr. Cardwell is unable to overlook the fact that, in providing British troops for service in India the civil population of this country is called upon to give to the army a number of men, which represents a very considerable portion of the numbers available for military service, and to that extent India competes at all times with this country in obtaining from the civil population the numbers of recruits required for the military forces of the Crown, adding to the difficulty, and consequently to the cost, of raising each individual recruit.

Mr. Cardwell is therefore of opinion that Indian revenues are justly liable to bear, in the widest sense of the term, their full proportion of the cost of the reserves of effective soldiers maintained in this country as well as their proportion of the cost of the whole machinery for drawing recruits from the civil population, and of training them for efficient service abroad by whatever organisation or system may be adopted by Her Majesty's Government as being most conducive to the strength and efficiency of the British army.

The Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary, of State for India made a vigorous reply to the above. His Grace said that if the War Office doctrine was correct, then India might be called upon to bear a share of all imperial charges. A share of the

cost of every home establishment, or institution of whatever kind, to which the Indian Government affords custom or employment, or which has any contact, direct or indirect, with the administration of India, might be claimed upon the same principle and under the same plea. If India, besides defraying the whole cost of the India Office, as it now does, is to be required to pay also largely the cost of the establishment of the House Guards and of the War Office, the principle on which this claim is made, would not stop with the demands of the particular department on behalf of which Mr. Cardwell wrote. In like manner the navy may possibly be required in the defence of India. Therefore the revenues of that country ought to defray part of the expenses of the department of the Admiralty, of all the naval arsenals, of all the naval stations, and probably, also, of all the Mediterranean garrisons. His Grace remarked: "The Secretary of State for India in Council, cannot allow the principle of such claims to be laid down for the first time in an official letter from the War Office, without entering against it his formal protest. The principle is certainly a new one. He believes it to be illegal, and he is satisfied that it is unjust." The Duke added, that it would be much nearer the truth to affirm that the Imperial Government keeps in India, and quarters upon the revenues of that country, as large a portion of its army as it thinks it can possibly be required to maintain its own dominion there; that it habitually treats that portion of the army as a reserve force, available for imperial purposes; that it has uniformly detached European regiments from the garrison of India to take part in Imperial wars, whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and, more than this, that it has drawn not less freely upon the native army of India, towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing, to aid it in contests outside of India, and with which the Indian Government has had little or no concern. His Grace continued:

The extraordinary case of the great mutiny of 1857-58 is the only case which gives even plausibility to Mr. Cardwell's representation of the facts upon this subject.

In that case, altogether unprecedented in the history of British India, the Imperial Government was compelled, under the imminent risk of losing its empire in the East, to make one of those great efforts which are at times inseparable from Imperial power and Imperial obligations. It must be remembered, however, that, if similar exertions had been called for by war in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, not only must the same effort have been made, but the burden of it must necessarily have been borne, in great part at least, by the Imperial Government. But in regard to the Indian mutiny, no part of the cost of suppressing it was allowed to fall on the Imperial Exchequer. The whole of it was, or is now being, defrayed by the Indian taxpayer.

Since the period of the mutiny, the Imperial Government has largely increased the portion of its army which it keeps in and at the expense of India; and both before and since that event it has been in the habit of drawing upon that portion of its army, as an army of reserve for Imperial wars, whenever occasion required. The Secretary of State need not now refer to the celebrated case of the expedition to the Egypt in 1801, further than to observe that, in any similar contest which may occur in future, it is more certain than ever that the Indian army would be drawn upon as an army of reserve, and that the maintenance of a large force in that country, available for operations in the intervening regions, must always be one of the main elements to be considered by an enemy in estimating the danger and the difficulty of hostile operations against Great Britain in that direction.

The expeditions to Mauritius and Java, in 1810 and 1811, are further instances of aid derived from India during the great French war.

But without dwelling on these cases, and looking back no further than the history of the last 30 years, there have been only two occasions, besides the mutiny, on which reinforcements were sent for Indian wars, whilst during the same period there have been no less than seven different occasions on which India has been called upon to supply either whole armies, or considerable reinforcements, for the Imperial purposes.

The two occasions referred to on which reinforcements to India were sent from home were the Sutlej campaign of 1846, when one regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry were sent from England, and the Punjaub campaign of 1849, when five regiments of infantry were similarly supplied.

Against these occasions, when India has borrowed troops from England, are to be set the following occasions, when England has borrowed troops from India.

In 1842, the China expeditionary force, consisting of two battalions of artillery, three companies of sappers, four regiments of European infantry, six regiments of native infantry, and all the staff of the army.

In 1855, two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry were sent from India to reinforce the Crimean army.

In 1856-57, the Persian expedition was drawn from India, to the extent of—
2 troops, 3 battalions, and 5 companies of artillery, 2 companies sappers, 1 regiment European cavalry, three regiments European infantry, 3 regiments and 3 squadrons native cavalry, 8 regiments native infantry, and Commander and staff.

In 1859—60, another China expeditionary force was reinforced from India by four batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, a company of sappers, six regiments of European infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, 11 regiments of native infantry, and a considerable portion of the staff

In 1860, two regiments were sent from India to New Zealand.

In 1861, another regiment was afforded to the same colony.

In 1867, the army for the invasion of Abyssinia was (mainly) drawn from India, including:—
5 batteries artillery, 1 company engineers, 6 company sappers, 1 regiment European cavalry, 4 regiments native cavalry, 4 regiments European infantry, 8 regiments and 1 company native infantry, Coolie corps, Army works corps, and Commander and staff.

As regards this list of occasions on which India has been drawn upon as affording an army of reserve for Imperial purposes, it may possibly be alleged that these wars were all Indian wars. In the House of Commons, in 1857, Mr. Gladstone did indeed denounce this plea, in respect to the Persian war, as one which "could not be advanced by any fair or candid man"; but the Secretary of State is aware that, nevertheless, it is a plea which is sure to be put forward on behalf of the Imperial Exchequer. It is certain, however, that all these wars were dictated entirely by the Imperial Government, and that the interests of British commerce, the grievances of British merchants, or the honour of the British Crown, were the determining considerations in them all. The policy of charging the Persian war in largest proportion to Indian revenues was scarcely commented on in Parliament, and led to a statutory enactment limiting such uses of Indian revenues for the future.

If it be argued only that India, as a part of the empire, has had its own share of interest in these wars, the plea may be admitted, but only in the proportion in which the same plea is admitted as against the Imperial Exchequer in respect to wars within the limits of India. Many of these have been wars dictated from home, and have been undertaken with reference, to Imperial policy. In view of this fact, the Secretary of State in Council sees much force in the declaration of Sir R. Peel, quoted and adopted by Mr. Gladstone in the same speech, which has already been referred to "that there is a virtual connection between Indian expenditure and British liability." Community of interests within certain limits may fairly be alleged; but it must not be alleged only when it tells in favour of the Imperial Exchequer, and repudiated when it tells in favour of the Indian taxpayer.

The fact of India having been so continually drawn upon as an army of reserve for Imperial wars is a conclusive answer to Mr. Cardwell's letter on this part of the subject, whatever may have been the system of account by which the charges for that army have been adjusted. But in this matter also it is the duty of the Secretary of State in Council to remind Mr. Cardwell what that system has been."

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. It demonstrates on the highest authority how India has been systematically sacrificed to England. But we have not done. It is observable that in every instance in which reinforcements from home have been sent to India, the whole pay of the troops so sent has been charged to India from the moment of their departure from the shores of England. On the other hand, when India has been called on to provide troops for foreign expeditions, it has been the general practice to continue to charge the ordinary pay of the troops to the Indian Exchequer during their absence from India. In the very last case (the Abyssinian war) the ordinary pay of the troops, both European and native, furnished to that expedition was paid out of Indian revenues. These facts are a sufficient comment on the fairness of the attempt to charge India for Imperial military establishments in England on the plea that they furnish to India an army of reserve, without any notice whatever being taken of the much more numerous cases in which India has been drawn upon as affording an army of reserve for the Imperial Government.

His Grace thus concluded:

But I have further to point out that all arguments which imply that India is nothing but a burden, and a cause of embarrassment in military affairs, are arguments inconsistent with many notorious facts—with the anxiety of officers to secure Indian employment, and with the advantages which Indian exigencies afford in the way of augmentations and promotions in the army. It is well known that India offers the best if not indeed the only, training ground for the British army in time of European peace; that as Indian pay and allowances are much higher than those given to the army either at home or when employed elsewhere abroad, Indian service is highly popular in the army, and that in consequence of the liberal treatment which, up to the present time, the Government of that country has been enabled to bestow upon the officers and men, it has contributed one great inducement to members of both classes to enter the British army; and, moreover, that under the new army organisation by which Her Majesty's Government hope to augment the military power of the country, and to save the expense of pensions by the introduction of a short service system and the establishment of a reserve, a very large, and certainly not the least valuable, portion of that reserve will consist of men whose entire military training and experience will have been acquired at the expense of the people of India.

But what is the result? As our revenues have been increasing so our army charges are increasing; as India is being drawn nearer to England by steam and electricity, the drain upon her resources is becoming greater and greater; as years are rolling on India as a dependency of England is getting financially more and more embarassed; till at last she is unable to pay her way without a heavy additional taxation. Will not Parliament come to her rescue?

AN APPEAL TO THE BRITISH NATION.

THE facts, which we have given above, shew how India has been systematically sacrificed to English interests. The situation of India is certainly peculiar. She is not a British colony, and her claims are therefore not backed by the voice of a people, who are the progeny of the parent stock. It is true that there is a growing English population in India, but Englishmen out here are mere birds of passage, they do not make this country their home, and therefore feel no abiding interest in her affairs. They come here on a money-making mission, and as soon as their pockets are filled, they fly home. To them it is comparatively immaterial how the country is governed or what taxes are levied. Practically they enjoy considerable immunity from taxation. As a body they do not contribute to the land tax; their shares of the indirect taxes is limited by their number, while their prestige secures the greatest attention to their wants and requirements. Their whole earnings are derived from India, and if instead of Rs 100 they make Rs. 95, Rs. 5 representing the difference in taxation, they do not feel it much. Still when the shoe pinches, they do cry out, and if India now and then gets a hearing or concession, *it is greatly due to their activity and influence.* But their influence was nominal in the early days of British rule in India. The East India Company was jealous of the Anglo-Saxon adventurer, and essayed to keep him out. But the East India Company being a private corporation, deriving its sovereign power under a lease from Parliament, was cautious, moderate and conciliatory. The wholesome fear of discussion at the renewal of its Charter periodically confined its ambition within proper bounds, but since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown that wholesome fear has passed away, and the result has been an enormous increase of expenditure and consequent addition of taxation. India is theoretically governed by the British Parliament. When the systematic injustice to India, which we have noticed above,

was pointed out to Lord Salisbury by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1874, his Lordship was asked by Mr. Fawcett: "Then, speaking as Minister for India, you attribute the greatest possible importance to the constant watchfulness of the House of Commons over the various English departments which affect Indian expenditure?" His Lordship replied: "Undoubtedly it is the duty of the House of Commons, because it is the pressure of the House of Commons upon the Budget which creates this difficulty for India; and therefore the House of Commons is bound to make the corresponding pressure to see that India does not suffer from such a spirit of economy." But India is unrepresented in Parliament, and Parliamentary Government is a Party Government. There are but few members of Parliament, who take an intelligent and active interest in Indian affairs; those who do evince it form a minority, and however energetic, bold and persevering they may be, they are easily outvoted; the Ministry of the day, which commands a majority in the House of Commons, necessarily commands the ear of Parliament, and India is therefore left to the tender mercies of the ministry. If the ministry is conscientious, or if the Secretary of State for India for the time being is independent and keenly sensitive of his own charge, some attention is paid to India, but this is on record that ever since British connection of England with India, she has regarded India as the recruiting and training ground for her army, and notwithstanding the great moral and political advantages thus obtained she has not scrupled to lay heavy pecuniary liabilities upon her dependency. Successive ministers have perpetrated the gross injustice without the slightest compunction of conscience. Campare the treatment of the colonies and India by the Imperial Government. The Colonial Office in England, which superintends colonial administration, is maintained at the expense of the English exchequer; a large portion of the colonial garrison is paid by the English treasury; the cost of suppressing insurrections in the colonies has been generally borne by the English nation. On the other hand the India Office is maintained by India; the Indian army is paid by the Indian treasury; the cost of Indian wars has always been met by Indian taxes. Although the distinction made between the Colonies and India is invidious, still we do not complain of it. What we do claim and pray for is that India shall not be burdened with expenses, which do not legitimately belong to her. In the language of the Select Committee on Indian Finance, we ask, assuming that no expenditure of the Indian revenue is to take place except for the purposes of India, whether India should contribute to establishments such as Zanzibar, to political agencies in China and Persia, to wars such as the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian, to hospitals and asylums in England, to telegraph and postal services, and whether she should pay the whole expense of the India Office, and contribute to the expense of other departments of the State in England. Secondly, granting that India ought to pay for that portion of the British army, which is stationed in India, together with the necessary stores and transport, the expense of recruiting depots in this country; and to contribute to that portion of Her Majesty's navy which is employed in the Indian Seas, to guaranteed railways and other public works which have been either purchased or assisted by the Secretary of State in Council, and the interest of which is payable in the parent country, whether she is called upon to pay more than her due share of such charges; and whether the charges themselves are fixed with a due regard to economy. We feel deeply the grave injustice which is done to our country in this direction.

The Madras Famine has stirred the heart of the British nation. It has given a response to the appeal from India unexampled in the annals of European charity. India is profoundly grateful to England for this splendid outburst of national generosity. But it is not the private purse alone, which has been opened for India's aid. Numerous meetings were held in the United Kingdom recommending a grant from the Imperial treasury for India's benefit. At Manchester a proposal was made to the effect that an Income tax might be imposed in England for the relief of the impoverished exchequer of India. All this betokens a lively sympathy with India. We cannot be too grateful for it, but we do not want such eleemosynary aid. We want justice, and if justice be done to the finances of India by England, there need be no fear of the solvency of the Indian exchequer. Will the great British nation, which has shewn such warm and generous sympathy for India, render that financial justice to her, for which she has cried in vain for years? If those, who recommended a grant to India from the imperial treasury, will meet and enquire into the financial relations of England with India and advocate the adjustment of the Home charges of India on a fair and equitable basis, they will lay the people of India under a debt immense of endless gratitude.

THE RAJPUTANA STATES.

THE system of annual reports by the Political Agents or Residents upon the Native States has its advantages and disadvantages. The advantages consist chiefly in the light, which the reports throw upon places from which light is little expected. With the aid of this light there is some scope for the exercise of a healthy public opinion upon the operations of the Native States. The Native potentates feel that the eyes of the Indian Government and public are upon them, and that they cannot therefore do what they like. On the other hand the system tends to lower the status and affect the self-respect of the Native Princes. These Princes, though feudatories of the British Crown, are independent sovereigns, and exercise regal authority. It cannot but be galling to them that they should be liable to be reported upon in the same way as District Magistrates in British territories are reported upon by the Divisional Commissioner. It necessarily becomes their interest to keep the reporting officer in good humour, to adapt their acts and measures to his ideas and whims, to follow his inclinations and proclivities. Where the political officer is a good and liberal man, disposed to confine his functions within the legitimate bounds of his own office, and not desirous to meddle, the Native potentate is at his ease. But all officers cannot be of one mind; some may like to meddle, and if remonstrated with may report badly, and as the Paramount Power judges from the reports of its accredited agents, the Chief, who grumbles at interference, necessarily suffers. Such being the case, it is open to question whether the present system of annual reports is quite compatible with the self-respect and the integrity of the independence of the Native Princes. But as the system has been introduced it will not perhaps be advisable to alter it. The Native Princes, whether rightly or wrongly, legally or illegally, have been reduced to the status of Feudatories of the British Crown; the Paramount Power is partly responsible for the order and good government of the Native States; it must maintain its authority and make its influence felt in those states; the Political Residents are therefore a logical sequence to the present relations of the British Government with the states; and the annual reports are consequently a part and parcel of the English system of administration.

We have been somewhat disappointed with the last report on the political administration of the Rajputana States. It is meagre and jejune. From an officer of Mr. Lyall's literary ability, enquiring and comprehensive mind, and liberal ideas we expected a more elaborate and interesting report. Of course the reports of officers under him attached to the several States give the necessary details, but the summing-up was the duty of the Agent, and it is not quite creditable to the high reputation of Mr. Lyall. The Report begins with an account of the gathering of the Princes at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The Agent simply remarks: "The great gathering of feudatories from all parts of India to do homage to Her Majesty, the display of British and Native troops, and the order and method by which all the arrangements were characterized, have beyond question impressed on the minds of the Rajpootana Chiefs a deep sense of their connection with a great and powerful empire." Mr. Lyall makes no remarks upon the social, moral and political effects of the presence of the Princes at the Assemblage. He does not even allude to the opportunity which the Assemblage offered to the Native Princes of knowing each other, interchanging each other's thoughts, and cultivating each other's friendship. On this point the Political Agent at Jeypore says: "But apart from political impressions, the Delhi Durbar was to the Maharaja one of extreme interest and pleasure. Besides the interchange of visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and high officials of the Government, he had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of many Chiefs and nobles of distinction, of whom he had previously known little more than the names. In connection with the Imperial Assemblage, and what may be regarded as, perhaps, one of its first fruits at Jeypoor, may be mentioned the friendly, and somewhat prolonged stay, which the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharao Rao Raja of Boondee, two Rajpootana Chiefs of distinction, made with His Highness when passing through Jeypoor *en route* to their respective States in the month of January last." Now, this was by no means an unimportant result of the Imperial Assemblage. It threw the representatives of many proud houses together, and made them forget their mutual animosities, rivalries, and jealousies. This single result of the Assemblage was worth the lacs spent upon it. Under the head of "successions and minorities" Mr. Lyall says: "No ruling Chief has died during the year under report. In the month of June 1876 the Government of India formally sanctioned the accession to the Jhallawar *gaddee* of Kunwar Bakht Sing, adopted son of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Sing; the maternal expectations of the Rani Solunkhi, widow of the late Rana, having not been fulfilled, Bakht Sing was installed on the 22nd June, having assumed the name of Zalim Sing from the founder of his dynasty. Of the remaining States mentioned in my last report as being under the direct management of British officers, the first named, Oodeypoor, has been transferred to the Government of its own Chief, Maharana Sujjun Sing, who came of age on the 30th of June, and assumed charge of the administration on the 18th September." Now, it would have been interesting if Mr. Lyall had given here some account of the condition of Oodeypore when it was under British administration before restoration to its own Chief. A comparison of the past Native administration and British management of the Raj would have not only enabled the public to judge how far the latter has proved successful, but would have been a guide to the Prince, who has ascended the guddi. Under the comprehensive view of "general condition of Rajputana," Mr. Lyall has this short paragraph:

"The general material condition of Rajpootana during the past year has on the whole been satisfactory. In Ulwur, in Meywar, in Dungarpoor, and in Bickaneer the harvest outturns have been more or less deficient. But no serious distress has occurred in any part of the country, and in most of the States the crops have been above the average. The health of the people has been fairly good. In the city of Bhurtpoor an outbreak of epidemic cholera carried off more than two hundred persons, and the same disease has been prevalent in Dungarpoor, while the Jeypoor, Kishenghur and Banswarra State, and the city of Oodeypoor, suffered more or less severely from small-pox. With these exceptions there has been no unusual mortality.

Not a word has been said in respect of the intellectual, social, and moral condition of the people of the several states, and no comparison has been instituted between them as regards their material condition. Nothing could have been more interesting than a comparative statement of the terms of the land-settlement of the different states, the pressure of the revenue upon the land, the condition of the soil and the staple products of each, the mart for such products, and the economic condition of the people. Similarly it would have been interesting to know what were the other sources of revenue, how they differed in different states, how they pressed upon the springs of industry and commerce, and whether any defects in the internal policy of one state might not be corrected

by a comparison of the same in the other. The same remarks apply to the judicial and Police administration of the States. The other heads of the report are equally bare. The only head, which contains some interesting information, is that of education, but it is by no means full or exhaustive. It has for instance very little regarding popular education. The allusions to the States under the direct superintendence of British officers are equally meagre. For instance referring to Kotah, Mr. Lyall says: "Kotah was under the superintendency of Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan until the 1st September. The Nawab then resigned, and Captain Abbot assumed charge of the administration in addition to his own duties as Political Superintendent of Jhallawar. In January Captain Abbott made over charge to Major Powlet. The condition of the State is still convalescent, though it will take some years to effect a substantial recovery from the disorder which preceeded the appointment of Sir Faiz Ali Khan, who himself had to contend with extraordinary and peculiar difficulties. Major Powlett reports that the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts is defective, and during the last few months a special Commissioner has been appointed to enquire into reported malpractices by officials. Sir Faiz Ali Khan was much embarrassed by the peculiarity and novelty of his position, for his appointment was in some respects a new experiment in Rajpootana, and from such embarrassments Major Powlett is free. His report shows that the revenue and expenditure are in a fair state of equipoise, and he may be trusted to superintend effectually the whole administration."

Now, the public would like to know why Newab Sir Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I. a man of undoubted ability, resigned the charge of Kotah, before he could bring his schemes of reform to fruition. If his administration was beneficial to the State, why was he not asked to continue in office, or what were the distinguishing features of his rule? But no information is vouchsafed on these important points. Thus Mr. Lyall's report in our humble opinion is disappointing. We would not have made this complaint, if we had not been convinced that he had the power and ability to produce a much better and fuller report. There are not many officers in political employ, who possess his literary culture, grasping mind, and power of sifting details and evolving general principles therefrom. Mr. Lyall, we do not hesitate to say, has not done justice to himself in this report. He has come into contact with a civilization in Rajputana, which cannot but be interesting to one of his enquiring disposition and classic taste, but he has not given his faculties fair play.

THE LEGISLATIVE IMBROGLIO AT BOMBAY.

THERE has been a legislative imbroglio at Bombay. The non-official native members of the Bombay Legislative Council do not seem to be *apka wastas*, and they are doing their duties manfully. At a recent meeting of the Council it transpired that the petitions to the Council are not always circulated. In reference to the City Abkari Bill the Hon'ble Mr. Rogay urged the expediency of considering the objections contained in a petition, which, he complained, had not been presented to the Council and desired to know the reason why. He observed, "as a rule petitions referring to Legislative enactments were laid before the Council." There was some discussion upon the point, and Mr. Rogay subsequently moved that the section objected to be omitted' but as usual the motion was lost, all the official members voting on one side. In moving the second reading of the Revenue Code Bill the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik observed that "the Council had not then before it the fact that certain parties had a right to bring Toddy into the town and island of Bombay without paying duty and that that right was purchased with their properties from Government many years ago. There remained therefore a special case for the Council to decide one way or the other." The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner observed that, "the Bill as at present stands is not exactly what I should wish. All legislation must be more or less a compromise and this Bill is especially one of compromise—a compromise in a great measure, with the views of the native Members, who represent native public opinion in this Presidency." But the independent native members protested against this assumption. The Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik said:

"When this Bill was discussed in Poona, there were several sections, notably the section with regard to town and village sites, which the Hon. Member then in charge of the Bill stated he proposed to go provisionally before the public, that they might be commented on and also reported upon by those officers of Government who are authorities on revenue matters. Since then, I have looked for such reports, but I am sorry to say we have not yet received any. The Hon. Member at present in charge has alluded to the diversity of opinions on this Bill. Speaking for myself, I may say that if it were a Bill for the consolidation of the existing revenue law merely, as I had hoped it would be, I should have no objection to it; but unfortunately several new provisions of law have been introduced almost at the end of our labours. No doubt, in one sense, we have been working at this enactment for a long time,—for more than three years, but considering that we are going to change a law which has been in existence more than 50 years, cannot see that we have taken an unduly long time. I should have been very glad if the work of consolidation as consolidation had been strictly carried out, instead of changes being made in the law, many of which I think are changes of very doubtful propriety. I am supported in many of those remaks by some of the officers, who reported against any change being made in the revenue law at all. The Bill interferes with vested rights, which I think it ought not to interfere with, and I shall vote against the second reading."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rogay remarked:

"I also shall vote against the second reading of this Bill. My arguments and reasons have been fully stated by my friend the Rao Saheb and I will only add that this Bill, instead of codifying, changes the old revenue law, interferes with proprietary rights, and introduces innovations which will act most oppressively and injuriously to the interests of the landlords. For instance the introduction of the Burmah law with regard to metals &c, is new in this Presidency, and will be looked upon with distrust by every proprietor of land throughout the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner stated that the Bill has gone through various debates of the Council, and that compromises have been made consistent with the views of the native members of this Council. I beg to deny that any compromise has been made. On the contrary, on all our motions we have been out-voted, and whatever we objected to has been carried by an unfortunate majority of the votes in the Council. The Bill having been discussed on previous occasions, in every section, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council further, but will conclude by the expression of my opinion that the passing of this Revenue Code will give a very bad impression to the subjects of Her Majesty of legislation which abolishes—I may say confiscates—their rights."

In the face of these statements we are surprised that Mr. Ashburner averred that the Bill was the result of a compromise with the native members. But then followed a scene, which we give in the words of the *Bombay Gazette*:

As the Bill originally stood, the Government intended by section 101 to grant compensation to owners of buildings in any village, town, or city to which the Bill is made applicable if such buildings were destroyed as encroachments on a public place, and if the fact of such encroachment were not discovered previous to the passing of the Bill into law. Mr. Ashburner, however, moved that no such compensation should be granted, and curtly added that as this was the wish of the Government of India nothing more need be said. Rao Sahib V. Mandlick, however, was not so easily satisfied. He pointed out that it was already the law in a great part of the Presidency—Bombay city, for instance—that where encroachments had existed for a certain number of years before they were discovered to be encroachments, the owners were entitled to receive compensation for the destruction of their property. He therefore objected that, if Mr. Ashburner's amendment were carried, some people in one part of the Presidency would be entitled to receive compensation for the destruction of their property, and in other parts of the Presidency people similarly situated would get no compensation at all—which seemed to him to amount to very unreasonable and one-sided legislation.

All the time that Mr. Mandlick was speaking the Governor was twiddling his watch-chain and chatting in an undertone with his right-hand neighbour the Advocate General, Just for all the world as if it really did not matter a pin what Mr. Mandlick had to say—the result would be all the same. After Mr. Mandlick's speech, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay ventured to put a question in his usual half-deprecatory half-defiant style. He wanted to know whether, because the Government of India had dictated Mr. Ashburner's amendment, the Bombay Legislative Council were bound to agree to it. Honest Mr Ashburner blurted out at once, "Of course." In an instant, Richard roused himself, fixed his eye upon Mr. Ashburner, looked gravely annoyed, and deprecatingly wagged his forefinger at Mr. Ashburner. Mr. Rogay said he had been led to come to the same conclusion as Mr. Ashburner, because that gentleman, when introducing the amendment, said the Government of India desired it and therefore no more remarks were required. Sir Richard said that his friend Mr. Ashburner may have been stating his own belief merely—poor Mr. Ashburner;—but (this with some severity) the fact was that doubtless the Government of India did not intend to give any order to the Bombay Legislative Council, but had only made a *suggestion*, and it was quite open for the hon. mover of the amendment to give the *opinion* of the Government of India as a reason for the amendment. Sir Richard was clearly anxious that the Government of India should not be suspected of tyranny in any shape. Immediately thereafter the vote was taken, and the Government of India's *suggestion*, *opinion*, or whatever Sir Richard prefers to call it, was endorsed so heartily that only the three non-official native members of the Council had the bad taste to vote against it. Mr. Rogay, however, had succeeded in puting a very searching question, and causing a very annoying incident and is punishment came swiftly. Another amendment was proposed, Again Mr. Mandlik raised a legal objection, and again Mr. Rogay put in his oar. Mr Rogay smilingly suggested that perhaps the Advocate General would give an opinion upon the points which Mr. Mandlik had raised. The Advocate General, however, only smiled; the Governor bent down to him and said something, and the Advocate General smiled the more; whereupon the Governor, assuming a tone of much severity, intimated to Mr. Rogay across the table that nobody could be compelled to speak in that Council unless he chose to speak. Mr. Rogay was apparently going to stammer out an apology for having made the mistake of presuming that it was reasonable to ask the opinion of the Advocate General on a difficult legal point, as such an opinion might help to guide the Council to a right conclusion; but apparently words failed him, and we shall be much mistaken if he will ever again venture to reveal the mechanism by which the Government of India influences apparently independent legislation in this Presidency. Mr. Ashburner, however, was quite right when he confessed that, if the Government of India wanted a certain piece of legislation done, the Bombay Legislative Council would have to do it. Sir Richard Temple is not the man to oppose the wishes of the Supreme Government. He may try to conceal their atributary arbitary, but sometimes the public are quite capable of seeing through every device that Indian statesmanship can invent with that object.

Native Opinion thus remarks upon the above:

"It will be apparent from the above in what spirit and fashion legislation is carried on in Bombay just now. Not only vested rights, old usages and law are done away with as matters which had very little to do with keeping the British name unsullied in this presidency, but even local legislative independence is staked to an extent of which the outside public can never be fully aware. It is only these interesting little scenes which at times partially lift up the veil and reveal to the rude gaze of the public some of the diseased parts of the internal, working of the empire which, unless it receives from time to time a rude shaking and an entire overhauling through Royal Commissions and other means, it must generate and develope."

Now, these Legislative Councils are mere shams. The independent element in the Councils is a huge mockery. The official members are a standing majority, and whatever the Government proposes it also disposes. The non-official members may talk, remonstrate, protest ever as much as they like, but *cui bono*? If any thing, which they may say or suggest, falls in with the views and opinions of the official majority, they may be listened to, otherwise they may as well address the dead wall. The *Bombay Gazette* has it—"all the time that Mr. Mandlik was speaking the Governor was twiddling his watch-chain and chatting in an undertone with his right-hand neighbour the Advocate-Goneral." And Sir Richard was right. His Excellency knew well that what the Council would do was a foregone conclusion, and that Mr. Mandlik was simply wasting God's breath and public time. Hence objection is now-a-days taken to "talking" members in the Legislative Councils and Municipal Corporations. These wind-bags are obstructions to business and unmitigated bores. We agree, and we think it would be far better to abolish the Councils and necessarily the wind-bags. The native members would themselves be happy, for then they would know peace of mind. As matters now go, when they see that they cannot do any real service to their country after devoting their time and whatever talents they may possess to their patriotic work, they are only agitated in their own minds. It will do good to all parties concerned to abolish the present Legislative Councils.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE COUP D'ETAT.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN has favoured the public through the medium of the *Times* with his opinion on the law on which Lord Lytton's *coup d'etat* in Madras, as it is called, was based. He says, the Indian Councils Act (24 and 25 Vict, cap. 67, sec 28) provides that the Viceroy and

the Governors of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may make rules and orders for the conduct of business in their councils, and that any order made or act done, in accordance with such directions (except as to legislation which is separately provided for) shall be deemed to be the order or act of the Governor-General or Governor in Council. He adds, "this is, so far as I know, the only provision now in force as to the distribution or transaction of business in the Councils. It has practically superseded a provision in the 33 George III., cap. 52, secs. 38 and 39, as to the order in which matters are to be proposed to the Council, and as to their signing of orders by the Secretaries, and I know of no other enactment bearing on the subject, except the general enactment of 33 George III., cap. 52, sec. 24, that "the whole Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Madras, &c., shall be vested in a Governor and three Councillors." Sir James then adverts to the Cabinet system introduced by Lord Canning. He says, "Lord Canning under the authority of the section in question introduced a different system. The business was, and still is, distributed among the different members of the Council, each of whom is regarded as competent, with the assent of the Viceroy, and in some cases without it, to give orders on particular subjects without referring them to the Council at large. Those matters only which for any reason are specially marked for the Council by the Viceroy are brought before it. Lord Mayo kept in his own hands the Foreign and the Public Works Departments, and he continually decided questions and issued orders in each Department without consulting his Council, and the same was the case with every other member of the Council in his own Department. It would be totally impossible to carry on the government of the country at all, if every step taken in each Department had to be brought before the whole Council. The Duke of Buckingham, on Lord Lytton's recommendation has simply allotted to himself, as the principal member of the Council one branch of the public business which it is urgently necessary to despatch with special promptitude and decision. I do not see how this sets aside the Council. Their powers conferred by statute are intact. Any member of the Council may bring forward any matter in Council (including, of course, the order referred to.) The Governor is bound by the decision of the majority; but if he thinks that the safety, tranquility, or interests of the country are "essentially affected" he may overrule his Council. They may record their views, and the whole matter must be reported to the Secretary of State (see 33 Geo. III., c. 52 s. 47, and see also 33 Vic., c. 3)." We bow to Sir James Stephen's authority as a lawyer, and also to his experience as a quandom member of the Indian Cabinet. But we are not quite sure whether when Lord Canning allotted business to the several members of the Council his Lordship did so without consulting his colleagues. In the same way we do not know whether Lord Mayo ignored his Council in taking in his own hands the portfolios of the Foreign Affairs and P. W. D. Is it not the practice now that Cabinet members as a rule refer to the Council on all important questions? Is it not understood that when such questions arise, it is the duty of the Cabinet members to refer to the Council at large? Take for instance the Fuller case. That case should according to the arrangement of business have come before the Home member, but it was considered by the whole Council. The Viceroy's minute was the subject of special discussion in Council, and whatever was done in the name of the Council was actually done by the Council. The practice to which Sir James Stephen refers obtains also in the Lieutenant Governorships. All cases are not laid before the Lieutenant Governor. Cases of an ordinary or routine character are generally disposed of by the Secretaries without reference to the Lieutenant Governor, though the Secretary invariably writes, "I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to say &c." But this practice does not imply that the law has vested the authority in the Secretaries. It is a convenient practice, and that's all. The same remarks apply to the Cabinet system.

We, however, vindicate the action of the Viceroy in Madras on higher grounds. The question before him was one of life and death, and if he was satisfied that a consideration for the lives of millions required the temporary suspension of the functions of the Madras Council in respect of Famine matters, he was perfectly justified in doing so. Whether the crisis was so imminent or no the Viceroy was the best judge, and he is accountable to Parliament for his judgment. But looking at the measure from this stand-point we must confess that the paramount interests of the empire required the revolution. If the country for instance had been in the throes of a war, and if the Chief in command thought that a change in the field force was necessary, would he have been wrong in making the necessary change? In that light we submit the *coup d'etat* of Lord Lytton is perfectly justifiable.

ALAS! POOR YORICK!

AFTER a brief existence of eight months the *Leader* newspaper has been laid in its grave. Its unfortunate proprietor and editor has inserted this obituary notice in the morning papers:

THE "LEADER."

In consequence of the proprietor being obliged to return to Europe, the *Leader* has ceased to exist. Subscriptions and advertisements paid in advance will, of course, be refunded. It is particularly requested that all debts due to the proprietor of the *Leader* be paid on application, to Mr. A. Acton, Superintendent, Central Press Company, Council House-street, Calcutta. Mr. Acton is fully empowered to act for the proprietor.

The *Leader*, we might say, was moribund from its birth. After seeing the fate of the *Indian Observer*, which was really a very clever and brilliant paper, there were few knowing people, who did not doubt whether the *Leader* would survive many years. But we wished it success more for the sake of the editor than for that of the paper. The editor undoubtedly possessed talents and abilities of a high order, though not of that order, which made Stocqueler, Cobb Hurry, James Hume, John Clark Marshman and Meredith Townsend in the past, and John Maclean and Robert Knight at the present day, so successful in Indian journalism, but he has been unfortunate in all his ventures, and therefore merited sympathy. The programme of the *Leader*, though somewhat mystifying, was promising enough, but many weeks did not pass when the symptoms of the fatal disease with which it was born broke out. A series of ill-successes in life had evidently affected the temper of the editor, and in almost every line he wrote breathed the disappointed man. He became an Ishmaelite, his hands against every body and every body's hands against him. We were really sorry for the sake of the editor for the attitude he assumed, though we were not in the least sorry for the low invectives, which the *Leader* heaped upon our devoted head. Some people thought that there was some personal pique between the editor of this paper and that of the *Leader*. Nothing of the kind. We first came to know him, and we must do him the justice to say that the advance was made by him, when he, as editor of the *Englishman*, "surrendered at discretion" to the *Patriot* on the Permanent Settlement question. Since then we had in another capacity official relations with him, but never was there an occasion for a hard word between us. When the *Leader* was projected, our sympathy and support were asked, and we gladly promised both. There was thus no sort of personal feeling between us, and why the *Leader* became afterwards so rabid, coarse, and personal it is more than we can say, but we were not angry—we simply pitied the disappointed man. What we regretted most was that the *Leader* by its insensate outcries against the great and the good of the land, by its mean and ignoble feeling of race-antagonism, and by its coarse and disreputable vituperations brought disgrace on the character of Indian journalism. Whatever the shortcomings of the Anglo-Indian Press of the present day, it must be acknowledged to its honor that it has ceased to be a vehicle of vile personal abuse. Occasionally there are indecent outbursts of social amenities in the Bombay Press, but the Calcutta Press, we are thankful to say, is generally above that reproach. But the *Leader* sought to introduce a tone in Indian Journalism, which was justly reprobated by all good men and true—it was the same nasty tone that provoked the mighty wrath of Sir Charles Napier, and called forth those stinging expressions from him, which are still sometimes flung at the Indian Press. It substituted abuse for argument, as if vulgar abuse would pay the editor more than fair and honest argument. But even abuse must have some substratum of truth. We do not object to strong language. Some of the greatest statesmen of England have, for instance, been noted as masters of vituperative eloquence, but when they have used strong language, they did not build upon airy nothings. They gave only point by the force of their rhetoric or wit to the realities of party warfare. But in the case of the *Leader* it has been abuse—arrant abuse, low abuse, untruthful abuse. A paper which vegetated on such low garbage, could not thrive in health—could not live long. It is said that there is not room for a first class English weekly in Bengal. We do not believe this. The *Indian Observer* was started at a time when there was another first class weekly in Bengal, we mean the *Friend of India*. The *Observer* had fairly beaten down the *Friend*, and if its business management had been equal to its editorial management, it would have doubtless proved a financial success. The *Friend* has now been absorbed into the *Statesman*—it has become the overland edition of that paper, and there is no other competitor in the field. There was thus a fair prospect before the *Leader*, and if the editor had known how to adapt his tone to the temper of the time, he might have both deserved and commanded success. But he mistook his vocation. As we have said above, he abused every body. Week after week he bespattered with foul abuse the Viceroy, the Members of Council, the Presidency Governors, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the leading men of the native community, and the whole native population, without rhyme or reason, and no wonder that he is now where is. The fate of the *Leader* ought to be a warning to the Indian Press. The leaders of Indian Society will not tolerate as leaders of public thought social pests of the *Leader* stamp. The moral which its brief existence points is this—it went up like a rocket and came down like a stick!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of the Science Association:

Babu Amirtalal Sircar	...	50
„ Purna Chundra Kumar	...	60
„ Shama Charan Lahiri, L. M. S. Medical Practitioner, Baranagar	...	250

THE COMMERCIAL community of Calcutta have received a severe shock by the collapse of the firm of Messrs. Borradaile Schiller & Co. They suspended payment on Monday last; their liabilities are said to be 53 lacs. The failure is generally believed to be due to over-chartering of ships and over-trading. The firm of Borradaile Schiller & Co., which was formerly known by other names, was one of the oldest in this Town, some say of fifty years' standing. We sincerely sympathize with Mr. Schiller in his present misfortune, for though a daring speculator he has been the instrument of enriching many persons both European and Native. A meeting of the creditors was held on Saturday last; we hear that it was proposed to pay 2 ans. in the rupee.

WE WERE misinformed in one particular as to the scope of the scheme for the gradation of native teachers in Bengal. The minimum salary covered by it is not Rs. 50, but Rs. 30 per mensem, with this difference that a selection of officers entitled to promotion to the next grade, will be made by the Director, the allotment not being sufficient to cover all teachers in that grade, but no such selection will be made of officers receiving salaries above Rs. 30 per mensem. The officers receiving higher salaries will be promoted to the superior grades without distinction.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON's judgment *in re* Mr. Alpin and others of the Post Office has

had some effect. We learn on enquiry that Mr. Alpin, whose substantive appointment was that of Chief Inspector of the Post Office, Sind and Persian Gulf, on Rs. 600 a month, and who was officiating as Post Master of Calcutta, has been reduced to the rank of a supernumerary Inspector on Rs. 400. How would a native have been dealt with under similar circumstances? Echo answers—HOW?

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Calcutta University proposes to practically eliminate Sanskrit from its curriculum by making its study optional. There was a hot debate at last Thursday's meeting of the Faculty on the subject, when it was resolved that the opinion of heads of affiliated Colleges should be taken before final decision was arrived at. It is strange that while the chair of Sanskrit is being established in most European countries, it is proposed to discourage its study in its very home.

IN REVIEWING the Resolution of Government on the Dacca Administration Report we remarked that the Dacca Commissioner's list of zemindars, who assisted their tenantry in Backergunge and other districts, which were stricken with the cyclone wave of last year, was not complete. We are glad to observe that the Government has now supplied the omission. In a Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following observations:

Observations.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that efforts to assist the ryots in the wave-stricken tracts in the district of Backergunge were not confined to those zemindars alone whose names were mentioned in the Commissioner's Annual Report, and in this Government Resolution thereon, dated 21st September 1877, but that several other proprietors and tenureholders also showed an interest in the welfare of their tenantry, and rendered material assistance to them in a time of distress.

The names of those, who distinguished themselves by their liberality, ought to have been published in the *Gazette*.

WE HEAR that Dr. Kalipodo Gupta, Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, has been recommended by the Surgeon-General for the post of Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, *vice* Dr. Woodford. Dr. Gupta is a deserving officer, and we feel no hesitation in saying that he will make a good Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School. But in his case the appointment carries no substantial advantage; he is now drawing Rs. 800 a month, whereas the pay of the Superintendent of the School is Rs. 550. We do not know how the difference can be adjusted unless Dr. Gupta gets the post of Police Surgeon in addition. On one ground only we object to this selection. The newly created office of Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School was held out by Sir George Campbell as a prize appointment for the uncovenanted medical service, and that branch of the service is so ill-requited that the few good opeflings there are for it ought not to be taken away from it. Under the recent Resolution of the Government of India once a covenanted officer is appointed to a medical charge he should be succeeded by another covenanted officer, and as Dr. Gupta belongs to the covenanted medical service, we are afraid the appointment in question will not fall again to the lot of the uncovenanted service. We regret this retrograde step in the interests of the uncovenanted service. The appointment of a teacher of the school would have led to a saving of some three hundred rupees.

TWO INDEPENDENT parties it seems have been working on the maidan to rob innocent persons after nightfall. One named Wilson was caught in the act, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate, Mr. Marsden, remarked, "the Court was of opinion that the defendant did both assault and attempt to extort money. As the practice was of late growing very frequent in town, the order on the prisoner would be that he be sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment." Another party, consisting of some East Indian lads, some of respectable parentage, have been apprehended The charges were brought home to some of them, who were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. We would have preferred if they had been soundly flogged. It is a pity that the ring-leaders were let off by being made Empress's evidence.

THE ZEMINDARS of Behar presented the following Address of Welcome to the Lieutenant Governor at Sonepore:

Sonepore, 14th November, 1877.

To

THE HONORABLE ASHLEY EDEN, C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

HONORABLE SIR,—We, the undersigned residents of Behar representing different parts of this Division beg most respectfully to approach your Honor with this address of Welcome on the occasion of your Honor's first official visit to this part of the country. We hail it the more as it happily occurs at a time when this Province has just, by the grace of God, escaped from another dire calamity which owing to drought, had been apprehended.

Though your Honor's tenure of the distinguished office of Ruler of these Provinces has been yet but short, the vigour, wisdom, equity, and fairness which have already characterized your Honor's administration, testify to the high abilities and the well-known sympathies for the people of these Provinces, which your Honor has brought to the performance of your onerous duties.

Deeply as we regret the necessity which the dire visitation in some parts of the territories subject to our Most Gracious Sovereign in India, has imposed on the Government, to lay additional financial burdens on the people, we feel assured that the country is in safe hands, and that while your Honor is at the helm of affairs, no measure will be ever adopted without a thorough and careful scrutiny into all its bearings on the welfare of the people. The caution, prudence, and judgment with which your Honor suspended the passing of the Bill for a compulsory Irrigation Cess at the last Session of your Honor's Legislative Council, with a view to further enquiry, inspire us with the fullest confidence that nothing will be done in respect to taxation which is not perfectly fair and equitable to all classes.

With these few words we give your Honor a hearty welcome and wish you a distinguished and successful administration.

We remain,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

His Honor returned the following reply:

MOHARAJAHS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for the cordial welcome which you have given me on the occasion of my first formal visit to your Province, and for the complimentary terms of the address, which you have been good enough to present to me

There is one of the qualifications, which you have attributed to me, which I feel that I may accept without affectation, and without undue self-praise, that is, the sympathy for the people entrusted to my administration, which you rightly say influences me in the performance of my duties. I can assure you most sincerely and earnestly that in all the measures I propose and in all the views I advocate, I am influenced by one single object, the good of the people.

My views may be sometimes mistaken and they may be often misunderstood, but they are none the less based on an intention and desire to do what I believe to be the best for the people of Bengal and Behar, and this being so I can only ask you to co-operate with me heartily and cordially, that aided by your local experience and information, my measures may result in benefit to this province

I fear that having regard to the enormous pressure which has been thrown on the Government in consequence of what I hope and may now call the late famine in Madras, some addition to the taxation of the country, may as you anticipate be unavoidable. If this should unfortunately be so, I am sure that bearing in mind the history of the past and gratefully remembering the large expenditure of public money in connection with the relief of the people of Behar three years ago, you will be amongst the first to recognize the liability of the country generally to contribute towards famine expenditure

Though I have not had much personal acquaintance with Behar, I have long studied the great questions which affect its interests, and I am glad to find myself welcomed by the familiar faces of many old friends.

We need hardly assure His Honor that the respectable and thinking portion of the community do fully and rightly appreciate his motives. They may differ with His Honor on particular points, but they do not for a moment question his sympathy for the people or the guiding principle of his actions—the good of the people. They are also alive to the difficulties of his position, and if they sometimes cry out, it is because Mr. Eden's past career has raised hopes in their breasts, which the changed circumstances of the country may not enable him to fulfil, but which they cannot nevertheless abandon.

WE ARE informed that Kumar Jogendranath Roy of Nattore has been convicted by the Judge of Rajshye of theft of jewels and other valuables of his sisters-in-law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000. Of this sum Rs. 42,000 will be made over as compensation to the Ranis, who were robbed. Anent this case we have received the following letter from Nattore:

SIR,—I deem it due to inform you of the circumstances which have led to the punishment of Koomar Jogendra Nath Roy of Natore who has been sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of fifty thousand Rupees and in default of payment to undergo a further imprisonment for 3 years, by the Officiating Sessions Judge of Rajshahye. A gloom has been cast over the whole district by this severe sentence on a scion of the 1st family in the district if not in whole Bengal.

The circumstances are—the late Raja Anundo Nath Roy had 4 sons the eldest was Raja Chunder Nath and youngest this Koumar Jogendra Nath Roy. Raja Anundo Nath made a will by which he left the bulk of his property to his 4 sons with a condition that on the death of any of his son or sons without a male issue, the property would vest in his surviving son or sons, their widows being entitled to maintenance only.

After the demise of Raja Anundo Nath his eldest son Raja Chunder Nath on the strength of his father's will took the management on himself by taking a certificate of administration from the Civil Court of Rajshahye.

Koomar Nagendra Nath Roy the 3rd son of Raja Ananda Nath died first leaving a widow; then Koomar Koomud Nath followed him and Raja Chunder Nath died last; none of the brothers left any child behind them.

Pursuant to the will of Raja Anunda Nath his youngest surviving son Koomar Jogendra Nath took a cirtificate of administration and has been managing the Estate thus devolved on him. The Koomar for some reason or other could not pull well with his widow-sisters in-law. The Assistant Magistrate of Nattore as well as the District Magistrate tried their best to effect peace in the family, but to no purpose; at length the widow Rannees lodged complaints against the manager Koomar Jogendra Nath Roy of abstracting their personal property of great value. As usual in such cases the Police were in constant communication with the Rannee complainants. After the usual processes through which a criminal case has to be pushed to a Sessions Court, this case came before the Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.

Unfortunately for the Koomar just before the case had been committed to the Sessions Court for trial, the able and experienced Judge Mr. Monro was translated elsewhere and Mr. Bignold better known at *Gya* took his place.

The case was taken up by the Officiating Judge on the 23rd of April, and came to its close on the 12th November when the severe sentence was pronounced upon the Kumar. No living person can call to memory any criminal case which had taken such an unusually long time for disposal. The people of Rajshahye have been shocked by the severity of the sentence. That the manager of a joint Hindoo family can be found guilty of a criminal offence committed with reference to the same joint property is a novel doctrine quite contrary to the traditions of the Hindoos.

VOX POPULI.

THE FOLLOWING is the letter patent from His Majesty the King of Belgium, appointing Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore to be Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold:

Leopold the 2nd King of Belgium

To all present and future, greeting,

Desiring to give Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore of Calcutta, a special mark of our good will upon the proposition made by our minister of Foreign Affairs.

We have decreed and now do decree.

Act 1 Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore is appointed Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold. He shall wear the civil decoration.

Act 2 He will take his rank in the Order from this date

Act 3 Our Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of the administration of the order is entrusted with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels August 3rd 1877.

(Sd) LEOPOLD

By order of the King for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance

(Sd) J MALON

True Copy

The Secretary General of the Dept. of Foreign Affairs

(Sd) LAMBERMONT BART.

Brussells 16th August, 1877

MY DEAR RAJAH,

I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased the King, my gracious Sovereign, to nominate you Commander of the Order of Leopold.

Please find herewith the authentic copy of the Decree of your nomination with the insignia of your grade

Be so kind as to acknowledge receipt of the same and to return to me the accompanying form duly filled

I have the honor to present to you my sincere congratulations and to be,

My dear Rajah,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd) J. MALON
Minister of Finances for the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

We congratulate Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore on the high honor conferred upon him. This is the first instance of an Indian, who has been thus honored by a European Sovereign. We hope our Government will permit him to wear the insignia.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent:

The cause celebre—Empress *vs* Troiluckonath Biswas, and Ramgatti Kahar, which, as your readers might remember, originated from the sudden death of Ramgatti Biswas at Lokenathpore in Chooadanga, has advanced a stage further In my last letter, published in the *Patriot* of the 1st ultimo, I stated that the first stage of the trial came to a close, on the 26th of September last, with the examination of 21 witnesses, including Mr. Glascott, on the side of the prosecution; while for the "absence" of two witnesses, *viz.*, Mr. Skrine and Babu Hurrynath Biswas, it had been adjourned *sine die*.

On the 3rd instant, the case was again taken up; and Mr. F B Taylor, now acting as Assistant Magistrate, as *locum tenens* of Mr. Skrine, at the head-quarters, repaired to

Chooadanga, and examined the above native witness. The depositions of this gentleman were not of much importance, but his evidence disclosed this fact, that he interceded several times, though in vain, on behalf of the deceased, to get the accounts of the money the deceased owed to Mr Glascott, as his *Gomashta*, examined and settled; and that he (the witness) also promised to give a loan to the deceased to help him in liquidating his debt.

On the side of the prosecutor, there are other witnesses to be examined except Mr Skrine. It is said that seven questions, from the side of the prosecution and more than fifty from that of the defence, have been framed to be sent up to Mr Skrine, now at Salem in Madras, for his examination

The case being still *sub-judice* it would not be proper on my part to make any comments on the proceedings of the case so far as it has progressed. But I cannot help remarking that the brag of your Correspondent "*Veritas*" that the official report of the enquiry would be published has gone for nothing.

The defendants being too poor to bear any cost of this case, not only gratuitous legal help has been offered by Babu Okhoycoomar Roy, LL., and other senior pleaders of the local Bar, but it is now being contemplated, to raise a public subscription to engage a well-known Calcutta barrister, on behalf of the defendants in case their case comes up to the Sessions. Native public opinion is much aroused in this case, because a sacred human life has been lost without being satisfactorily accounted for. The institution of the prosecution under the Bengal Government, is therefore hailed by the native public, with satisfaction, as it may serve to solve the mystery in one way or other

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A VERY interesting statement showing seasonable rainfall in each sub-division in Bengal is published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We give the figures showing the fall in October last:

	Average of years, as per column 3	Fall up to 27th October 1877		Average of years, as column 3	Fall up to 27th October 1877
	Inches	Inches		Inches	Inches
Burdwan ...	5·40	2·20	Jamalpore ...	3·68	4·86
Cutwa ...	3·74	2·65	Attia ...	4·98	3·43
Culna ...	4·27	3·03	Kishoregange ...	5·98	5·00
Bood-Bood ...	4·42	1·63	Comillah ...	6·14	2·53
Raneegunge ...	3·28	2·49	Brahmunberiah...	4·75	3·91
Jehanabad ...	6·21	3·03	Chittagong ...	6·31	1·89
Bankoora ...	5·29	3·55	Cox's Bazar ...	8·45	4·50
Soory ...	4·18	1·15	Noakholly ...	8·37	1·49
Hetamnore ...	2·50	2·13	Rangamatee Hill	7·85	3·88
Midnapore ...	6·14	1·18	Hill Tipperah ...	4·22	3·18
Tumlook ...	6·20	0·60	Patna ...	2·68	5·83
Contai ...	11·85	3·27	Behar ...	3·12	3·53
Hooghly ...	3·94	3·97	Barh ...	2·80	8·27
Serampore ...	5·69	5·12	Dehree ...	1·56	..
Howrah ...	5·05	3·03	Dinapore ...	2·75	4·68
Saugor Island ..	1·095	...	Gya ...	3·32	1·84
Alipore (Jail) ...	5·29	1·34	Nowada ..	2·47	1·67
Busseerhat ...	3·80	1·76	Aurrungabad ...	2·37	0·82
Baraset ...	5·20	3·58	Jehanabad ...	2·33	1·79
Diamond Harbour	7·02	2·88	Arrah ...	2.63	2·83
Barripore ...	5·94	3·57	Sasseram ..	3·97	0·97
Satkhira ..	4·15	4·23	Buxar ..	3·14	3·92
Barrackpore ...	4·08	4·85	Bhuboosh ...	2·79	1·55
Dum-Dum ...	5·17	3·70	Muzufferpore ...	3·67	5·26
Calcutta ...	5·61	2·40	Hajeepore ..	3·25	10·91
Kishnaghur ...	4·24	2·57	Seetamurhee ...	2·56	0·59
Bongong ...	4·95	3·09	Durbhunga ...	1·81	8·15
Meherpore ..	3·36	0·95	Mudhoobunnee	2·03	4·18
Chooadangah ...	3·55	1·68	Tajpore ...	1·57	5·52
Kooshtea ...	3·44	1·25	Chupra ...	2·62	2·65
Ranaghat ...	3·41	2·82	Sewan ...	3·63	6·06
Jessore ...	5·62	4·95	Motiharree ...	3·87	1·43
Narail ...	3·10	5·94	Bettiah ...	1·77	1·32
Khoolna ...	3·61	4·89	Monghyr ..	3·61	3·64
Jhenidah ...	5·41	4·10	Begoosarai ...	3·67	2·63
Bagirhat ...	4·13	1·00	Jamooee ...	2·33	1·54
Magoora ...	3·91	2·03	Bhagulpore ...	5·05	4·66
Berhampore ..	5·64	1·90	Soopole ...	2·34	1·09
Rampore Hat ...	4·71	3·12	Muddehpoora ..	4·90	3·05
City Moorshedabad	4·08	1·36	Banka ...	3·16	6·60
Jungypore ...	4·53	1·53	Sonbursa ...	3·15	0·70
Azimgunge ..	5·95	5·23	Purneah ...	3·88	0·97
Lalgolla ...	5·90	3·91	Kissengunge ...	2·87	0·27
Dinagepore ...	6·68	2·10	Arrareah ...	2·95	2·64
Beauleah ..	5·24	2·71	Maldah ...	4·50	3·89
Nattore ...	4·64	3·23	Nya Doomka ...	3·08	4·94
Rungpore ...	5·43	4·19	Deoghar ...	5·15	4·68
Bhabanigunge ...	4·49	9·12	Rajmehal ...	2·69	3·40
Bogra ...	5·46	3·10	Godda ...	2·46	2·83
Pubna ...	4·47	2·77	Cuttack ...	6·50	2·60
Serajgunge ...	3·68	3·30	Jajpore ...	8·04	3·15
Darjeeling ...	7·24	1·50	Kendrapara ...	7·25	1·43
Julpigoree ...	6·23	0·78	Jagatsingpore ...	7·74	5·24
Buxa ...	18·33	3·53	False Point ...	13·73	1·90
Bodah ..	6·85	2·10	Pooree ...	8·45	4·21
Titalya ...	5·06	0·30	Khoordah ...	8·56	2·85
Cooch Behar ...	5·38	0·70	Balasore ..	7·48	3·21
Dacca ...	5·51	5·57	Bhnddruck ...	4·67	0·35
Moonsheegunge..	3·50	1·43	Jellasore ...	7·44	3·74
Manickgunge ...	2·99	2·19	Sora ...	5·96	6·66
Furreedpore ...	3·95	2·90	Ohandbally ...	7·27	2·15
Goalundo ...	4·21	2·89	Hazareebagh ...	3·69	0·65
Madareepore ...	5·26	0·96	Pachumba ...	3·52	1·16
Burrisal ...	4·49	0·87	Ranchee ...	3·45	0·28
Perozepore ...	4·89	2·12	Paismow ...	2·18	5·54
Patuakhally ...	7·12	2·65	Chyebassa ...	4·17	0·74
Dowlatkhan ...	6·04	..	Purulia ...	4·37	1·16
Mymensingh ...	4·85	5·02	Govindpore ...	4·10	2·54

It will be seen from the above that the closing showers have failed almost everywhere. The crops on high lands are much damaged, but those on the low lands will not materially suffer. The average may be taken from eight to twelve annas.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal the following Resolution *in re* Janokinath Roy:

DARJILING, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1877.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

1, A memorial from certain inhabitants of Calcutta, praying that the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to remit the sentence of three month's imprisonment and fine of Rs. 20 000 passed upon Janokinath Roy at the last sessions of the High Court.

Memorials from certain residents of Dacca, and from certain Pundits of East Bengal, submitting similar petitions.

The grounds upon which the memorialists have based their prayer for the interference of Government with the sentence passed upon Janokinath Roy for willfully giving false evidence are apparently twofold—

first,—That the verdict of the jury was not justified by the evidence before them:

Secondly—That the sentence passed upon the prisoner by the court was excessive.

2. In support of the first of these grounds, it is urged that the prisoner, though guilty of making "a palpable misstatement," did so on a point not material to the issue of the case; that the effect of such misstatement, as regards the parties, was *nil*; that no motive or object for such misrepresentation has been suggested; that no injury has occurred to any one in consequence of the misstatement; that the prisoner's previous character affords substantial grounds for believing that he could not be guilty of a wilful and malicious falsehood; that the prisoner, very shortly after making his misstatement, applied to the Judge of the Court before whom it was made to be allowed to correct his error.

3. In respect to this portion of the memorial the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to remark that the prisoner was tried by a Judge of the High Court and a special jury, and that he was ably represented by counsel. All that has been urged now on his behalf was (or might have been) urged then. If the case for the prisoner, as stated in the memorial No. 1 had been established to the satisfaction of jury and the Judge who tried the case, a different verdict and sentence might reasonably have been expected, or the establishment of this case to the satisfaction of an appellate tribunal had there been one, might have had the effect desired by the memorialists. The jury, however, on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, found the prisoner guilty of giving false evidence, knowing it to be false. The learned Judge concurred in the propriety of the verdict and passed sentence accordingly. It must, therefore, be held that the Court did not attach the importance to the points raised on the prisoner's behalf which the memorialists consider that they deserve.

4. The position which the Executive Government occupies under section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code is, as the Lieutenant-Governor has before had occasion to remark, not that of an ordinary court of appeal, whose duty is to sit in judgment on the findings and sentences of the courts of the country. The power vested in Government by the section in question is only intended to be used under very exceptional and extraordinary circumstances: where, for instance, there has been a clear and admitted failure of justice, or error of a court not capable of remedy in any other way; or where, for some strong special reason, it is made apparent to the head of the Government that mercy should be shown to a convicted person.

5. Probably no prisoner is ever convicted without some sympathy on his behalf, and even dissent from the finding of the Court on the part of his relations, neighbours, and friends being excited; and if such sympathy or dissent be accepted as a sufficient ground for warranting the action of Government under section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Executive Government will be transformed into a regular court of appeal—a position which the law certainly never contemplated that it should occupy, and one, indeed, which it could not accept consistently with the other calls upon its time, even if it had the means of reviewing satisfactorily the proceedings of judicial courts.

6. Government does all that it can be reasonably expected to do in endeavouring to provide efficient agency for the trial of offences; and, in the present instance, the prisoner had exceptional advantages in this respect, having been tried in the first Court of the country by a special jury, and being represented by counsel. The Court in question had means of forming an opinion on the merits of the case which the Lieutenant-Governor has not, and he is therefore compelled to look upon it as his duty to accept the finding of the Court.

7. Next, as to the severity of the sentence, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, as the Judge accepted and concurred in the verdict that the prisoner had given false evidence knowing it to be false, the sentence of three month's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 20,000, commutable to a further period, of one year's imprisonment, is not a sentence so unreasonable and so much in excess of the requirements of the case as to justify in any way his interference.

8. In consequence of the High Court being closed for the vacation, the Lieutenant-Governor has not had the advantage of consulting the learned Judge who tried the case. But the memorials will at once be forwarded to Mr. Justice Kennedy; and if on a full consideration of the circumstances urged by the memorialists—namely, the false statements of the prosecutor in respect to the making of the notes, the immateriality of the false evidence, the absence of any intelligible motive for the offence or of injury to any one in consequence of it, the good character of the prisoner, and the fact of his having endeavoured unsuccessfully to amend the misstatement—the learned Judge is disposed to think that the case was not one calling for such exemplary punishment as that imposed and that the requirements of the case will be met by a modified sentence, the Lieutenant-Governor will give the representations of the Judge the fullest consideration.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the memorialists for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg: Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Luckhiput Rao, Guzrat.....	6	10	0
Babu Sarodapersad Lahory, Mymensingh...	1	8	0
„ Sarodapersad Biswas, Dhoobree.....	6	10	0
„ Gobind Chunder Ghosaul, Bundel Khund.....	3	4	0
„ Aughore Nath Ghose, Gurbetta.....	13	4	0
„ Omirta Lall Chatterjee, Dacca.....	13	4	0
„ Gooroo Churn Bose, Berhampore.....	10	0	0
„ Mohendranath Ghosal, Cawnpore.....	6	10	0
„ Chundee Churn Mittra, Indore.....	13	4	0
„ Bama Churn Bose, Dacca.....	13	0	0
„ Rajkristo Dey, Meerut.....	25	0	0

ERRATUM.

Read Punchanan Dey, Abbottabad in lieu of ditto, Allahabad..... 13 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 12, 1877.

GENERAL.—31st October 1877.—Mr. Clement Thomas Le-Hardy, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhugulpore Division, and is posted to the district of Bhugulpore.

Mr. M. Power, Head Assistant, Political Department, and Registrar Judicial side of the Bengal Secretariat, obtained leave for one month with effect from the 20th November 1877.

Mr. J. R. Hallet, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Gya, to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade from the date he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. E. Grey.

Major R. C. Money, Officiating Manager, Raj Durbangah obtained leave for two months, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. E. S. Morseley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, obtained furlough for eleven months.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, is to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade in Gya.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Rajmeeal is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Moonshee Warris Ali, First Grade Canoongoe, Muddehpuiah to be Sub-Deputy Collector second grade, Bhugulpore division *vice* Mr. C. H. Swinden.

Moulvi Mahomed Kamil, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was on leave from 15th October to 5th November 1875.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, C. S., obtained subsidiary leave from the 24th ultimo to 31st idem, to join his appointment at Mymensingh.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Chumparun, to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Durbanga from the date he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. H. F. J. Kean.

EDUCATION.—The 10th November 1877.—Mr. G. H. Gilliland is appointed to the Fourth-Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is attached temporarily to the Presidency College, as a Professor.

Baboo Radhanath Roy, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, to be Joint-Inspector of Schools in Orissa.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor, Dacca College to have in addition to his own duties charge of the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

MEDICAL.—10th October 1877.—Dr. W. Forsyth, Civil Medical Officer, Dinagepore, obtained leave for six months with a usual subsidiary leave.

First Grade Assistant Surgeon Sreenath Mookerji; Hooghly Emambarah Hospital, to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Mymensing.

Assistant Surgeon, Grish Chunder Chatterji, now in temporary charge of the Emambarah Hospital, Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL.—The 31st October 1877.—Mr. Clement Thomas Le-Hardy, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third class.

The orders, placing the services of Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick, B.L., Munsiff of Culna, Burdwan, under Chief Commissioner of Assam, are cancelled. This also cancels the orders of the same date appointing Baboo Aswini Coomar Gooho, B.L., to officiate as Munsiff of Culna.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mitter, B.L., additional Munsiff of Patna, to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge and Judge off the South of Small Causes of that district.

Baboo Lall Behary Dey, B.L., to act as additional Munsiff of Patna, during the absence of Baboo Abinash Chunder Mitter.

Baboo Kadernath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Gya, to have charge of the Nowada Division of that district.

In supercession of the orders of the 5th ultimo, Moulvi Ameeruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division is posted to Julpigoree.

Mr. R. Cornish Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Hooghly.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted six months extension of leave to Mr. R. S. T. Mac Ewen on medical certificate.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, obtained leave for three months.

Mr. T. E. Vaughan, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Presidency Division and posted to the Moorshedabad district.

Advertisements.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND 1877.

Amount already advertised ...	Rs.	1,04,726	13	8	
J. E. W. ...		50	0	0	
Moorshedabad Relief Committee		192	7	9	
Ditto Ditto		20	0	0	
Per Commissioner of Jhansie.					
C. A. Daniell, Esq., c.s. ...	51 0 0				
Surgeon-Major D. C. Grose	10 0 0				
T. H. Knight, Esq., Ex-Engr. ...	15 0 0				
Conductor T. Robinson ...	5 0 0				
	81 0 0				
Less charges ...	1 4 0				
		79	12	0	
Barrackpore Offertory, including subscriptions of A and B-4 R. A. ...		876	14	0	
M. O. ...		25	0	0	
An Officer's widow ...		50	0	0	
Thomas P. S. Crosthwait, Esq, Baroda ...		107	0	0	
Per R. M. Daly, Esq., Commdr, "Cassandra" P. V.					
Messrs. W. Kindall ...	10 0 0				
„ R. Shelverton ...	10 0 0				
„ F. C. Cooper ...	10 0 0				
„ P. Poulson ...	10 0 0				
„ F. D. Bellew ...	20 0 0				
„ J. Reddie ...	10 0 0				
		70	0	0	
Per Revd. G, F. Pophan Blyth.					
Officers of H. M.'s 2-12th Regt. ...	165 0 0				
Non-Commissioned officers and men ...	69 12 0				
Through A. J. Watson, Esq.	11 9 0				
		246	5	0	
Per Deputy Commissioner, Goordaspore.					
Colonel F. J. Millar, Depy. Commr. ...	50 0 0				
Mr. J. C. Brown, Assitt. Commr., Dalhousi ...	20 0 0				
Major H. Michell ...	20 0 0				
Mr. J. Robson ...	10 0 0				
Sardar Mahomed Hyat Khan, c.s.i, Judl. Assitt.	15 0 0				
Sardar Partab Sing, E. A. Commr. ...	12 0 0				
Mian Hari Singh ditto ...	10 0 0				
Beshambar Dass, Tashildar	8 0 0				
Suraj Sarne, Munsiff ...	4 0 0				
Babu Beharilall, Asstt.-Surgeon ...	5 0 0				
Ali Ahmed, Pleader ...	1 0 0				
	150 0 0				
Less charges ..	1 8 0				
		148	8	0	
Per Officer Comdg. at Mardan.					
Major G. Stewart ...	16 0 0				
Capt. W. Battye ...	10 0 0				
Major Camplin ...	16 0 0				
		42	0	0	
C. Cameron, Esq., Baraich, Oudh ...		15	0	0	
S. E. Wilmot, Esq., Baraich, Oudh ...		10	0	0	
Charles J. Ewart, Esq., Baraich, Oudh ...		5	0	0	
M. L. Mitter, Baraich, Oudh ...		5	0	0	
Capt. R. H deMontmorency		16	0	0	
Per Commdt., 11th Regt. M. N. I.					
Colonel C. J. Fullerton ...	50 0 0				
Colonel D. Grant ...	20 0 0				
Capt. F. J. F. Munro ...	10 0 0				
Capt. C. H. Sheppard ...	10 0 0				
Surgeon E. Leninge ...	10 0 0				
Native Officers ...	22 0 0				
Non-Commissioned Do. and men ...	65 4 6				
Followers ...	3 13 6				
		191	2	6	
	Rs.	1,06,376	14	5	

H. W. J. WOOD,
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Calcutta, 17th November, 1877.

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ONE SET Sabda Kalpadrum, by the late Sir Rajah Radhakant. K.C.S.I., 8 vols., in original binding, in the best of preservation; Original Edition, of *extreme rarity*, Rs. 100.
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	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
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TO THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Referring to your notification to the conclusion of the Doorgah, and Kaleepoojahs I cannot refrain from requesting you to ask the Poojak, whether he knows how to make "Paatrokirtee" Teerpoodu "Turtomoodrah" "Bhootsooddee and Punchsooddhee" and whether the ignorancy of it will ever plead for it. What would I say, they cannot correctly read even a Pooran, for instance, the "Admatuh Ramayan" is never heard by them with its true meaning till I was trained with the Bedant Sashtar, when it was discovered that the words of "Bedant," Arbee, Persian, Urdu and Saxon" are scattered over its body, to prove the fact, no difficulty shall be experienced by me to read before the leading Members of Calcutta (at gratis) provided I may be called for to read, preserving the "Tanis" and "Teejokur" with their declensions, corresponding with the Beebhookteed of Sanskritto Language the above in "Urdu." as to other languages I am not barely sufficient in running with the interlineer meanings.

RAI KALEEPUD GHOSAL.

NOTICE.

The new Limitation Act XV. of 1877 in Bengali with copious notes and rulings of the High Court, by Babu Surbeshwar Mozoomdar, Sudder Moonsiff of Mymensingh, will be out of press by the end of the month. Price with postage will not exceed one Rupee.

SARADAPRASAD LAHIRI,
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9th November 1877,

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IMPORTERS OF

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Lawn Mowing Machines.

16.	19.	22.	25.	30.	36 inch.
Rs. 135,	145,	165.	245.	310,	375 each.

CAN BE WORKED BY
A Boy, A Man, A Man and Boy, Donkey, Pony, Small Horse.

The above Lawn Mowers are manufactured to our express order, and are on the very best principle of construction.

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6,	8,	10.	12,	14,	16,	18.	20 inch.
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The Archimedian Lawn Mower is a very handy and effective Machine, and preferred by some to a more expensively got-up article.

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Double Cylinder.

18.	20,	22,	24.	26,	28.	32 inch.
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Mesh ½.	¾.	1,	1½.	1½.	1⅝.	2 inch.
Rs. 2-6,	1-8,	1-2,	0-14,	0-10,	0-8,	0 8 p. yd. 2 ft. wd
3-8,	2-4,	1-11,	1-5,	0-15,	0-12,	0-12 „ 3 „

Border for Croquet Grounds, As 12 per yard.
4-inch Galvanized Netting, 3 feet wide, As. 14 per d.

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Painted Red or Green.

1,	1½.	2,	3,	4,	6,	8,	12,	1-6, 20 qts.
Rs. 2,	2-4,	2-8,	3-8,	4,	5,	5-12,	6-12,	8-12, 10-8 each

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"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

—— is accompanied by copious notes well considered, of the latest decesions upto date, arranged at the end of the code under the numbers of the section to which they refer *Englishman* 24th August 1877.

The compilation is sure to be useful on account of the notes which are succinct, pertinent, and explicit, and which indicate much labor and research *Hindoo Patriot*, 27th August 1877.

Messrs. Sreenath Banerjee and Brothers have brought an edition of the new Code of Civil Procedure with one important feature which is sufficiently distinction to call for special favorable notice—*Indian Daily News*, 23rd August 1877.

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